CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,461—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 28, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th June
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3327	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3808	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	31st "

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th June.
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th "
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	13th Aug.
ROHILLA	3387	700		27th "
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	C. Gadd	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th June, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
* S. S. PO	5,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.

* No Passengers accepted for this departure.
PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 8, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bollen	3,800	550	13th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
June 3, 1891.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 30th of June, 1891.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Her Sister-Ships the "DUMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.
For information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"KNIGHT" LINE.

THE S. S. "KT. ST. GEORGE," a large, fast Steamer, fitted up with the Electric Light, and the favourite of this Line, will be sailing for ANTWERP about the 17th instant, and has first-class accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Fare Rs. 325. Apply sharp to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3310	4th July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through London (overland from Marseilles).
Steamer carries a fully qualified Surgeon and an Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Com Class Passengers.
rs are on the Upper Deck.
rticulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 24th June.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 21st June at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 19th June, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 30th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th June, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "GEM"
ICE CREAM FREEZERS
(Double Action),

IS especially designed to use the smallest possible quantity of Ice in freezing.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Two Quart size	7 0	8 0
Three Quart size	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE "SIREN" GARDEN PUMP.

THIS Garden Pump is infinitely superior to any other yet introduced. It throws, to a considerable distance, a large Stream, which falls in fine rain-like Spray. The Pump works so easily that it can be used by a Lady.

Cash Price, Rs. 5-8 each.

Sole Agents for the "Siren" Garden Pump for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES
CONTAINING ENGLISH OIL OF YELLOW SANDALWOOD.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL peculiarity of Savaresse's Capsules is that the organic membrane of which they are made so resists the action of the gastric juice that they rarely dissolve in the stomach: this avoids nausea, eructations, and indigestion and brings the medicine, undiluted, nearer to the seat of Disease. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.
CASCARA-HAWLEY.—Cures Constipation. A tasteless Laxative for Ladies and Children. In boxes of 20 and 100 Capsules.
SAVAR'S COCA WINE.—Concentrated and Standardised. The best restorative Tonic.
SAVAR'S CUBEB CIGARETTES.—Always relieve Asthma and Catarrh. In pocket cases.

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency,
KEMP & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

CLAUDIUS ASH, & SONS, LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS,
LONDON.

NOTICE.—TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

WE HAVE the pleasure to inform the DENTAL PROFESSION in India that we have made arrangements with

KEMP & CO., LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

to represent us, and to hold a complete Stock of our Goods. They have now in Stock a CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF TEETH; DENTAL RUBBERS; INSTRUMENTS; STOPPINGS; and other Articles pertaining to the Dental Art. In making this arrangement to meet the daily increasing Requirements of our Customers in India, we rely upon their continued Support, and feel sure that KEMP & Co. will spare no effort to merit their Patronage.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CLAUDIUS ASH, AND SONS, LD.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	" 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES
With the Waterproofing between two Textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56	Inches.
Cash Rs.	35-8	36-8	37-8	38-8	41-8	
Credit "	39-8	40-8	41-8	42-12	46	

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF COATS.

Length	48	50	52	54	56	Inches.
Cash Rs.	10	10-8	11	12	13	
Credit "	11	12	12-8	13-8	14-8	

Leggings to match above, per pair ..... Rs. 4 8 Cash. 5 0 Credit.
Caps do. do. each ..... " 4 0 4 8

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Length	48	50	52	54	56	Inches.
Cash Rs.	15-8	16-8	17-8	18-8	19-8	
Credit "	17-8	18-8	19-8	20-8	22-8	

Leggings to match above, per pair ..... Rs. 4 8 Cash. 5 0 Credit.
Caps do. do. each ..... " 4 0 4 8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid, each " 12 8 14 0
Saddle Covers ..... each " 7 0 8 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE MONSOON.

GENT'S {SUPERIOR SELECTED} UMBRELLAS.

CHERRY, HAZEL, EBONY, ORANGE, OAK, BAMBOO, PIMENTO, AND NATURAL STICKS.

PATENT STEEL AND AUTOMATIC FRAMES.

COVERED RICH GREEN, BLACK, or BROWN SILK, at Rs. 10-8, 12, 14-8.

BEST ALPACA BLACK, Rs. 6-8.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

	Madras prices Rs. a.
"SALISBURYS."	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2 8
"IMPERIALS."	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... ...per box	2 0
"MAYOS."	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... per box of 100	3 8
"BEACONSFIELDS"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100. No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3 0
" 2—4 " ... "	2 12
" 3—3½ " (thin)... "	2 8
"LITTLE RANDOLPHS."	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100	2 0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES,
"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B." Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
Sole Agents:—R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes:—
"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle Refuse Substitutes.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has just received the following WATER PROOF CLOTHING of best English-make and of latest Leading Fashions. The prices are EXCEPTIONALLY CHEAP to suit every body.

GENT's Best Black and Brown Merino Water Proof Coats, Coats with Capes, Cloaks, and Gaiters, all sewn with strong thread.
LADIES' Best Cashmere Water Proof Cloaks, of different colors, and sewn with strong thread.
COACHMEN'S broad cloth Rain Coats, with Oil Cloth Covers.
BEST White and Black Water Proof Cloth, 60" wide.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ASPINALL'S METALLIC PAINTS,
FOR DECORATING PICTURE FRAMES, ORNAMENTS, VASES, &c.,
In the following Tints:—

PINK COPPER.	SILVER.	BRIGHT GOLD.
GREEN GOLD.	FIRE.	OLD GOLD.
DEEP GOLD.	CITRON.	BOTTLE GREEN.

Pour off a little of Solution into an Egg Cup or similar receptacle; into another receptacle place small portion of the Powder; use a camel's hair brush, dipping first into the solution, and then into the powder; take care to have only sufficient solution in the brush to make the powder work, and after finishing, replace solution in the bottle.

Price 14 Annas each.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoolwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
NEW BRANCH—CUMBALLA HILL.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete ..... Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, F. S. MADON & CO., MARKET, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHUBB'S
WRITING BOXES,
With or without Travelling Cover.

Fitted with CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCK and Two KEYS, Tray, Portfolio, Instrument Pad, Notepaper, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand, and with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray.

	Rs.
No. 1—15 in. long by 10 in. wide by 5 in. deep	40
„ 2—15 in. „ by 10 in. „ by 6 in. „	55
„ 3—17 in. „ by 11 in. „ by 7 in. „	80

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSHE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE KHAMGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that at an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 7th May, 1891, a special Resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily was passed, which said Resolution was confirmed at an ther Extraordinary Meeting.

The undersigned have been appointed Liquidators to carry on the winding up.

BAZONJEE PALLONJEE,
J. C. FERNANDES,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th June, 1891.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Companies from THIS DATE, and are prepared to accept Marine and Fire Risks on favourable terms.

ERNSTHAUSEN & Co.,
Agents,
Straits Insurance Company, Ld.
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld.

Bombay, 15th June, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Sunrise), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 17 LOTS of ASHES, now lying at Byculla Loco. Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 230 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th June, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Sunrise), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 7 LOTS of SCRAP TIMBER now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form to be obtained from the undersigned and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th June, 1891.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES.

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac **
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale C gnac **
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac V S
Jules Grimmond's	Brandy *** O P
Jules Grimmond's	Chariot Brand.

From Rs. 16 to Rs. 90 Per Doz.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch****
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch*****
Goune Croft & Co.'s	Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's	Special Blend.

From Rs. 22 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co's	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 34 Per Doz.

CHAMPAGNE.

Lafour Pere and Fil's	Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie	Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres'	Cuvee Reserves.

From Rs. 21 to Rs. 64 Per Doz.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT CALCUTTA.

SUPPLIER TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE BENGAL CLUB, CALCUTTA, &c,

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES. CLUBS, &c.
OUTSTATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.
REVISED DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS,
CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Retail Agents:—
DENISON AND CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

SOUTHALL'S
MOSQUITO CONES.
EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will drive away and stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.

Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.

Per Box, As. 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSE-SHAPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COAL on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1892	£339,690 0 0
„ 1895	4966,155 0 0
„ 1890	6355,629 0 0
„ 1891	£1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Annuities, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now stands to	£3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	£6,161,503 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1824	£2,957,175 12 1	1891	£5,313,407 9 2
1870	£4,361,386 15 1	1890	£6,161,503 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay Office, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank WILL BE CLOSED from the 17th to the 22nd instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JAMES BUCHAN,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th June, 1891

THE TRITON INSURANCE COMPANY, LD

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company from THIS DATE, and are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the most favorable Terms.

TURNER, MORRISON AND CO.,
Agents,
Triton Insurance Co., Ld.,
44, Elphinstone Circle.

MADRAS RACES, 1891-92.

Under W. I. T. C. Rules.

DECEMBER 26TH, 29TH, 31ST, 1891, AND 2ND JANUARY, 1892.

FIRST ENTRANCES CLOSE ON 1ST JULY.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depôt.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, 'The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harness.

A BRAND new English-made Cance LANDAU and a Second Hand English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Falker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with removable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5: Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical Knighthorse and every class of shoeing done.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 289, High Holborn, LONDON.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one needbe troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATINGS POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 4 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings :—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx. Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SNAKE RINGS.

Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS,
ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster' or in Combination

AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED.

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS pills, which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY and see that

Each bottle carries **OUR TRADE MARK.**

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (Englishmoney), the 5/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1891.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..... £3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	HOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—'One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bear the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bithgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Hobson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peak Allen and Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson and Taylor, Bombay; Kemp & Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee; Plomer and Co., Lahore.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,500,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY, and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 28
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... As. 2½ per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	„ 4½
Third do.	„ 2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS.

In Bombay.		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	10,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	960
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,200	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Shares ..	..	..	..	..	104

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ah adabad	600	1,000	1,000	20	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515xd
Anglo-Indian	2,345	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellari)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	725x i
BombayCotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	425
China Mills Co. Ld	300	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	990
Oonaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	625
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	570
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Hingrunghat Mills	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	600	500	500		335
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	345
Jaushed Manufacturing Co.	1,200	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	555
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,00	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Macknjee	1,000	1,00	1,00	40	560
Leopold	2,500	100	10	15 pr. ct	197½
Luximdas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	1990
Madras United	250	1,000	1,00	100	1,900x i
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,00	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct	600 no n
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,00	all	Rs. 60	1,262½
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	115
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
National	600	1,000	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	675
Oriental	5,735	625	625	Rs. 15	405
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,155
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
SholaporeMills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	505
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	465
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,093
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,125
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	506

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar Printing Co	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert (Kurrachee)	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Apollo	300	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Bellary	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bombay Cotton	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	20	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	550
Colaba	800	200	200	16	90
East India	1,380	1,380	1,380	45 dvd	330
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	190
French	515	18,500	8,500	50	950
Harvey and Sabapathy	200	500	all	20	625
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	410x
Khangaum	750	100	all	33½	140
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	43)
Mercantile	300	500	500	6 pr. ct.	600
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	60
Munnar M	1,135	400	400	Rs. 40	415
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	212½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	665
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	102½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	330
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	60)
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	..	60)
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	780	50	410
Volkart	1,300	250	250	75	240
	..	,000		Rs. 80	625

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	13,000	200	200	10	260
	750	100	180	7½	182½x i
Back Bay Baths	2000	£0	£0	12	40
Bahbai Pile	15,000	100	100	12	92
Bapty Bros.	16,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	2,600
Do. New Issue.	600	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	600	600	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	600	600	Rs. 37½	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	177½
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	35½	332
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,800	100	100	Nil.	30
Marden & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	61dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	80	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	415
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	8,000	[8,000	N div	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	5,800	100	100	..	48
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	83-84
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	880xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17½
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2.46
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	42)

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-13
China Leaf	"	22-10 nom.
Bar Gold, New	"	23-2 "
Do. Old	"	23-4 "
Australian Bar Gold 166 touch	"	23-12
English Sovereigns	"	14-5
Do. Dragons	"	14-2-6
Bar Silver 17 Bottoneses	"	105-11
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	"	105-13
Spruce Silver	"	109

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th :—Falshaw (s), from Venice. Yesterday —Thorntondale (s), from Malta; and Nedjed (s), Port Said.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Nawab (s), for Calcutta &c.; Arabia (s), Karachi; Bedouin (s), Marseilles; Amphitrite (s) Karachi; and Bretwalda (s), Genoa.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Taif entered and the s. s. Eifiel Tower and s. s. B. T. Robinson left the dock on Tuesday. The s. s. Swainby entered it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. President Garfield entered the dock yesterday and the s. s. Bombay left it on Tuesday last.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 13th June, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 3,32,485, in the total earnings.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club (weather permitting) at and after dinner on Saturday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. R. Parrot, residing at Frere Road, has reported to the police the theft of ten copper-pots, valued at Rs. 20, from his cook-room, on Monday last.

A BOY MISSING.—Sirkham Rustom, an Irani Parsee, residing at Mount Road, Mazagon, reports to the police that his son, Sham Khodadad, aged 12 years, left home on the 14th inst. to visit an uncle in the Fort, and has since been missing.

FIRE AT DELISLE ROAD.—Yesterday afternoon fire broke out in a *jowli* hut belonging to Luximon Buggajee, at Delisle Road. The hut was destroyed in a very short time before the fire-brigade could arrive. The damage is estimated at Rs. 20 only; and the fire is attributed to the careless use of the fire-place.

HORSES KILLED BY FALL OF A STABLE.—Early yesterday morning, a tiled shed, used as a hack-victoria stable in Nanu's Wadi, Girgaum Road, suddenly collapsed, burying eighteen horses and a number of victorias. Fortunately no human being happened to be in the stables at the time of the accident. Two horses were killed, while the others rescued were more or less injured. Several victorias were smashed. The extent of the damage is not yet known.

A CHILD ROBBED.—A Hindu woman, named Ameena, living at Fannaswadi, has reported to the police that while her niece, named Jeena, aged 6 years, was playing with some other children in the street in front of her house somebody enticed the girl away to a lane close by, promising to give her sweetmeats, and there robbed her of a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 4. This is the fourth complaint of the kind during the current month, and the police are making vigilant inquiri es.

JUVENILE HOUSE-BREAKERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, Inspector Greyhurst charged three Hindu lads, named Shunker, aged 7 years, Yassia, aged 9 years, and Dhondu, aged 12 years, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of Rs. 1-14. Early yesterday morning before daybreak the trio entered the house of Veerjee Khetsee by removing the bars of a window at the back of the house, and breaking open a box stole its contents. The complainant, who was roused by the noise, arrested the accused, and made them over to the police. The first accused being too young was discharged. The second and the third accused were sentenced to receive six and eight stripes respectively.

KHAN BAHADUR MURZBAN, C.I.E.—At the suggestion and desire of Khan Saheb Haeem Solomon and Mr. David Solomon, the latter a trustee of the new synagogue, of the Beni-Israel community, and son of the late Mr. Solomon Daniel, contractor, P. W. D., a special prayer meeting was held on Monday night at the synagogue, where prayers were offered and blessing invoked on Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, Executive Engineer, on his decoration with the Companion of the Indian Empire. His well-wishers amongst the Jewish community, writes a correspondent, are many. The blessings were specially composed for the occasion by the head-master of the E. D. Sassoon School. The translation runs as under :—

[illegible] dominion unto Princes; Who delivered His servant David from the destructive sword; Who maketh a way in the sea and a path through the mighty waters: may He bless, preserve, guard, assist, exalt, and highly aggrandize the Executive Engineer Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban. May the Supreme King of Kings, through his infinite mercy, preserve him, grant him life, and deliver him from all manner of trouble and danger. May the Supreme King of Kings exalt and highly aggrandize him, and grant him long and prosperously to administer. May the Supreme King of Kings, through His infinite mercy, inspire him with benevolence towards all inhabitants of this city, and all Israel our brethren. May such be the Divine will, and let us say, Amen."

A RISING TOWN.—A Dhamangaum correspondent writes to us :—It is wonderful how soon small stations, like this once was, rise into importance. About six or seven years ago Dhamangaum was nothing but a little village with a few inhabitants, and any one that may have passed through by the G. I. P. Railway at that time would never have thought it likely that the village before them would become of importance in a few years. Three years before the time I speak of this was simply a jungle, and wild pig could be had by the score about half a mile from the station. What a vast difference there is now. In the place of a jungle you see a well-constructed road after leaving the station, with trees on either side, which form an arcade for some distance, and lend enchantment to the scene. This road extends to Yeotmahl, a distance of about thirty miles from here. On either side of the station are some well built houses, and there are several small shops about. It is principally owing to the cotton trade that the town has become of importance in these few years. Since a cotton market was opened here some years ago, three presses and four ginning factories have been erected and these employ a number of hands. On an average 45,000 bales are pressed here and exported yearly. Besides the cotton trade several other trades are carried on, the principal of these being wheat. Lately the station has been overstocked with bags and bags of wheat lying about, and the station hamals have had a hard time of it in loading these into wagons. We occasionally have some grand fires here. About a fortnight ago one broke out in a native's hut, and as there was no water at hand it spread rapidly. Several men willingly gave assistance in pulling down some small huts, &c., in order to prevent the fire spreading, and this was all that could be done. It was a pitiful sight to see men and women crying and looking on at their property being quickly consumed by the flames, without being able to save any of it. The fire lasted for a good four hours and then abated, but kept smouldering till the following evening. One or two dealers in wood lost a good deal through this fire as their wood was piled up quite close to the huts that were ablaze, and all their property was destroyed. No less than ninety huts and one rather large house were burnt to the ground, and the damage done altogether is estimated at about Rs. 30,000. No telegraph line has yet been laid between this and Yeotmahl. The latter is rather a large station, and several Europeans live there all through the year.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

48-91—Little, S F and N—Hormusjee Furdoonjee Divecha vs Muncherjee Furdoonjee Divecha and others—Roughton and R—For consent decree.

664-90—Tyabjee and D—Vithuldas Purbhoodas vs The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—Conroy and B.

554-90—Little, S F and N—Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal vs Damodhur Khimjee—Crawford, B B and B.

632-90—Ardesir, H and D—Janmahomed Hajee Ebrahim Joosub and another vs Sayaju Assana—Janardhun and A.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

450-89—Conroy and B—Hajee Abdool Rahiman Hajee Allarakhia vs Hajee Nurmahomed Hajee Turmahomed and others—Payne, G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

112-91—Tyabjee and D—Joshee Hurry Ruttonsey vs Tookaram Ramjee and another. In person.

116-91—Wadia and G—Meherbai vs Cooverjee Cawasjee and another—Pestonjee, R and K.

136-91—Payne, G and S—Bhanjee Damjee vs Hirjee Mitha—T A Bland.

153-91—Chalk, W and S—Rowjee Purushram Acharya and others vs Keshow Kushaba Acharya and others—Craigie, L and O.

77-91—Little, S F, and N—Runsordas Vithuldas vs Gunputram Hemraj and others—Mulji B B.

145-88—J C Cama—Buchoobai vs. Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others—M D and J, P G and S, C B and Co, M E and E.

316-87—Pestonji and R—Hormusjee Cursetji Dubash and another vs Buchoobai and others—J C Cama, L, S, F and N, P G and S, M D and J

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. 8r bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE BOMBAY ICE COMPANIES' DISPUTE.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, delivered judgment in the case of C. H. B. Forbes and Company *vs.* the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited (which is now under liquidation), Mr. C. A. Turner, official liquidator of the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company, the Maharani Ice Manufacturing Company, the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, and Boyd's Ice Manufacturing Company. Mr. Ghandi, of the firm of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared on behalf of the first and second defendants; Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared on behalf of the third defendant; Mr. Kanga, of the firm of Messrs. Cragie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the fourth defendant; and Mr. Byrne, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared on behalf of the fifth defendant.

It appeared from the plaint filed by the plaintiffs that on the 23rd of December 1889, the defendants entered into an agreement, the plaintiffs being appointed by all the parties to be the agents of all such parties, respectively, for the purpose of receiving from them their contributions to the pool fund, and making up and adjusting the general pool account for each month, and paying over to the parties entitled thereto their respective shares in the said pool monies, pursuant to the terms of the said agreement. In consideration of the plaintiffs' acting as such agents, the defendants agreed to pay the plaintiffs the monthly sum of Rs. 25. As such agents the plaintiffs received from the defendants their respective contributions to the pool fund for the month of October 1890, and a statement relating thereto was prepared and put in by the plaintiffs. It appeared from the said statement that a sum of Rs. 1,364-9 was due to the said Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company as the share of that company in the pool monies for the month of October. By an other of the High Court, dated the 11th day of September 1890, the Imperial Ice Company, Limited, was ordered to be wound up, and Mr. C. A. Turner was appointed the official liquidator thereof. Afterwards the said Maharani Ice Company, by a letter under the hand of their secretaries and agents, dated the 3rd of November 1890, gave notice to the plaintiffs that the Imperial Ice Company having gone into liquidation and having been unable to manufacture ice for much more than a month, had forfeited its right to any share in the pool monies, and required the plaintiffs not to pay to that company or its liquidator any portion of the said pool money for the month of October last. The plaintiffs stated that Mr. Turner, the official liquidator, Imperial Ice Company, claimed that the said sum of Rs. 1,364 was payable to him as such liquidator. The plaintiffs further stated that to their knowledge the second and the third defendants had not advanced any claim to the said sum of Rs. 1,364-9, and they submitted that they (the plaintiffs) had no claim upon the said sum of Rs. 1,364 or any part thereof, and were willing to pay the same into the court, or to hand over the same to such person or persons as the Court may direct. The plaintiffs stated that as the suit was not brought by collusion with any of the defendants, the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants be required to interplead together concerning their claims to the sum of Rs. 1,364-9, and that upon payment of the sum of Rs. 1,364-9 into court or to such person or persons as the Court may direct, they (the plaintiffs) may be discharged from all liability to any of the defendants in relation to the sum of Rs. 1,364-9.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—This is a suit of interpleader instituted on the 29th November 1890 by the firm of C. H. B. Forbes and Co., under chapter 33 of the Civil Procedure Code, against the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited, in liquidation, Mr. Turner, the official liquidator of the company, the Maharani Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited, the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited, and James Tenant Boyd, the proprietor of Boyd's Ice Factory, requiring the defendants to interplead together in regard to a sum of Rs. 1,364-9, in the hands of the plaintiffs as stakeholders. On the 22nd December 1890, the parties appeared before me, and obtained an order by consent that the plaintiffs should be dismissed from the suit with their costs, to be paid out of the sum of Rs. 1,364-9, brought by them into court, the balance of which should abide the result of the suit in which the defendants interplead, the official liquidator having the conduct thereof as plaintiff. No written statements by the defendants and, as contemplated in section 473 (*d*) of the Civil Procedure Code, as none of the parties requested that this should be done, and it is not the practice of this Court to require of its own motion such statements in such suits as the present, as section 24 of the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act (XV. of 1882) is considered to make written statements other than those of sets-off admissible only in very special circumstances. Owing to several postponements by consent of the parties, the case did not come for hearing before me till the 11th June 1891. Mr. Ghandy, representing the first two defendants, then claimed that the sum in court should be paid to the second defendant as official liquidator of the first, the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company. The fourth defendant, the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, offered no objection to this. But the claim was opposed by the third and fifth defendants, the Maharani Ice Manufacturing Company and Mr. Boyd. It then appeared that the third defendant companies and the defendant Boyd, on the 23rd December 1889, had executed an agreement, in which, after reciting that it had been deemed advisable for the interests of the parties thereto, who had previously been carrying on the business of manufacturing and selling ice in Bombay, that they should not continue the said business in competition, it was provided that they should for a period of five years from 1st October, 1889, carry on their respective businesses in concert, subject to certain conditions. It is now objected for the first time, on behalf of the Maharani Company and Boyd's Ice Factory, nearly six months after the consent so given, that the Court cannot entertain the claim of the Official Assignee, because it is based on an argument bad in law, as being in unreasonable restraint of trade, to which the Court will give no effect. I think, in the face of the consent already given, this objection now comes too late. If sound at all, it is an objection to the entertainment by the Court of this suit at all as a suit of interpleader. Had it been taken at first while the plaintiffs were still before the Court and found to be sound, the suit would have been dismissed, and the plaintiffs have continued to be liable to the defendants as before. But this was not done. The plaintiffs, by consent of the defendants, were discharged of their liability in being dismissed from the suit, and the Court was constituted a trustee of the sum paid into it, for the purpose of paying it out to the party found entitled thereto under the agreement. If the objection is to be now given effect to, it is of course as effective against one defendant as another. The result would be that I should have to decline to consider the claim of any, and dismiss the suit. But what would be the effect? The plaintiffs, having been already dismissed from the suit and discharged of their liability to the defendants, would naturally decline to receive back the money paid into court and renew that liability. The money would therefore have to remain in court, because, by the objection of those very defendants whose consent constituted the Court a trustee of the fund for the purpose of paying it to the party rightly entitled, the Court is precluded from determining who is the party rightly entitled. Mr. Robertson, for the Maharani Company, argued that the suit had now in some way become a suit by the Official Assignee, either for specific performance or for damages for breach of the agreement. With all respect, it has become nothing of the sort. It is still what it has always been, a suit to determine which of several claimants is entitled under a certain agreement to a certain firm. Only the innocent stakeholder who raised that question for the purpose of discharging himself of liability in regard to that sum, has been dismissed from the suit. It is true that one of the defendants claiming the sum has been given the conduct of the suit as though he were the plaintiff. But this is so merely from the necessity of the case, after the real plaintiffs have been dismissed, in order to bring regularly before the Court the claims in which it has to adjudicate; and it was by the express consent of the other defendants that this particular one was selected for this purpose. The Official Assignee still remains, as he was before, a defendant brought into court by the plaintiffs, and brings no suit of his own. The suit still remains what it was before,—a suit to determine the rights of rival claimants to a certain sum under a certain agreement. The questions raised in that suit still remain precisely what they were before. Possibly the Court might have been deprived of cognizance of the suit had it been shown to be based on an agreement void for illegality. Even this is doubtful, for there seems to be a distinction between enforcing an illegal contract and asserting title to money which has arisen from it in certain cases. Such a distinction was pointed out by Cottenham L. C. in Sharp *vs.* Taylor and Phillips, 801. It is true that Sir G. Jessel, M.R., though with some hesitation, threw some doubt on the correctness of the reasoning in that particular case in Sykes *vs* Beadon. L.R. 11, Ch. Div. 180. But even there the Master of the Rolls is careful to except the case of money paid over to third persons in pursuance of the contract. In neither of those cases had the fund been brought into court, nor even paid under the agreement to a stakeholder not a party to the contract. But the attempt was made by one of the parties to the contract to enfore its terms against another. There is a clear distinction between such a case as that and the present. At any rate, I think, after the Court has been compelled to take cognizance of the suit by the express consent of the defendants to such an extent as to constitute itself the only trustee of a sum of money for the purpose of paying it to the party rightly entitled under the agreement, those same defendants cannot now be allowed to bring matters to a complete deadlock by objecting that the agreement is of such a nature that the Court ought not to take cognizance of the suit. This, in effect, disposes of what was the main contention before me. I do not decide whether or not the agreement of the 23rd December 1889 was so in restraint of trade as to be void for illegality, because I hold that question cannot now be raised, by reason of the consent and conduct of the defendants compelling me to determine what were their rights under it to the sum in court. In regard to that sum, there is no doubt that it represents the share of the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company in the pool for October 1890, to which they would be entitled under the agreement, unless shown to come under any of the disabilities therein provided. It is the only share remaining undistributed, the shares of the other companies having already been paid to them either in cash or by credit in account. Therefore, so far as the agreement is concerned they would be entitled to the whole of it, unless precluded by the agreement from taking any share at all. The only contention to this effect were on clauses 6 and 13 of the agreement. In regard to the first, I have already stated that it is not shown that the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company, or the Official Assignee representing them, were unable to produce ice; and unless shown to be so unable for thirty days before the 31st October 1890, they would not be precluded by clause 6 from sharing in the pool for that month. As to clause 13, it is contended that the sale by the Official Assignee to the petitioner on the 8th October 1890 constituted the latter a new and rival enterprise, which determined the agreement from that date. But the petitioner does not appear to have begun work before the end of the month; so that, even if it is to be regarded as a new enterprize, it can hardly be called a rival one. But besides this, clause 13 also provides an exception, saving the division of moneys remaining to be distributed; and it is clear that the agreement was, in fact, continued after the sale to the purchaser, because it was in November that the several shares were paid into and received from the pool for the whole of October, by the other defendants. It follows from what I have said in regard to the argument against the validity of the agreement, that I consider Mr. Robertson's preliminary objections as to the right to maintain the suit, entirely beside the point. Neither the official liquidator, nor the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company, is maintaining a suit at present, nor does the petitioner claim any right to do so, as the sum now claimed by the former was not included in his purchase. I must therefore hold that the Official Assignee, as representing the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company, is entitled to the sum in court, and the cost of the plaintiffs deducted therefrom, to be paid by the Maharani Ice Manufacturing Company and the defendant Boyd, who must also pay the cost of the Official Assignee's attorney, Rs. 90. I make no order as to the cost of the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company or the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company. Verdict for the second defendant, Rs. 1,364-9 and costs, with professional costs, Rs. 90, against the third and the fifth defendants.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MAHARAJA OF BHOWNAGAR.

THE *Gujerat Mitra* says :—A well-directed penny is better than a pound spent to no purpose. The Hindu widow is the proverbial drudge in the house, dragging her days in misery and penury. Want of money often leads her to wicked actions and illicit inter- course. And Maharaja Tukhtsingji could not better employ State money in public charity than the stipends fixed by His Highness for their maintenance. The charity is surely an antedote against the spread of immorality.

SIR D. M. PETIT'S RECENT GIFT.

The *Gujerat Mitra* remarks :—The Parsi community cannot adequately thank the second Parsi Baronet for the handsome contribution of Rs. 35,000 to the addition of a wing to the Udwada Fire-temple—the oldest and the most frequented place of Parsi worship in India. His [illegible] of picnic resort, and the railway has so much facilitated the journey of the Parsis to this proud shrine of theirs, that it now only remains that some of its necessities and requirements suiting the present times should be forthwith attended to. And this can in our opinion be best done by the hundreds of do-nothing illiterate or half-educated Parsi youths who swarm our public gardens and parade the main roads. It is surely in the interests of those who have no means of earning a decent livelihood. But none the less do we take it to be the duty of our so many leaders to catch the bull by the horns.

THE RECENT WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

The *Gujerati* observes :—So long as Dr. Bhandarkar's widowed daughter remained unmarried, the members of his caste, as well as those of the other sections of the Brahmin community, mercilessly taunted him with inconsistency in preaching one set of principles in public, and practising another set in his own household. We have no desire to enter into the delicate and most complicated question as to how far the learned doctor or any other person similarly situated can be accused of inconsistent conduct, because the outside public can have no means of procuring reliable information as to how far he attempted to influence his daughter's views, or as to how far she was ready to be guided by the opinions of her father in this matter. Be that as it may; but what we certainly expected, and what reformers who act like the learned doctor have a right to expect, is that, after they themselves have carried out the principles they advocated, they shall not be molested by the people who were foremost in charging them with inconsistency. We can well understand if the community as a whole is not prepared to accord its active sympathy to the reform movement. But what we fail to understand is that intelligent and educated men, who are the first to call upon reformers to act up to their principles, should also be the first to take measures for ostracising them from the community after the objects of their bitter and merciless comments have shown more than the ordinary moral courage that is demanded of them on every occasion.

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

THE *Gujerat Mestra* discourses :—We do not mean to cry down reward-giving tooth and nail. We say it has its uses and advantages. But that is a step for remote contingency. What we insist upon is that the police should be asked to do its duty as best it can, and endeavour to place before us the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. As stated in the fourth para. of the Government resolution, 'the Bombay police appreciate that, for the honour and reputation of the force they belong to, extraordinary efforts to clear up a dark mystery are required of them.' And it entirely goes without saying that if the police fails in the task, it will be incumbent upon us to suggest a disbandment of the force and a replacement of a fresh and unbiassed body to carry on the investigations. Then it will be with the police to see how prejudicial such a course will prove to their reputation and detective abilities. We find that in certain quarters suggestions are made for holding a large representative meeting of the Parsees to move the Government for the adoption of requisite steps. We look upon the present catastrophe as one of gigantic significance, and not only the Parsees, but all the races and nationalities of Bombay ought to make their united voice audible in a matter of such momentous importance. Bachubai and Pherozbai were both private ladies with no public career. But the question is one of humanity, and on the broad lines of human feeling, their mysterious deaths are as much distressing to the Europeans, Hindus and Mahomedans, as to their own co-religionists, the Parsees. And if there is any difference in the flow of pity and compassion, it is only of degree and not of kind. Hence every European, Hindu and Mahomedan, must at this time respond to the call of a national duty, and co-operate with the Parsees in concerting adequate measures.

The *Gujerat Darpan* states :—Two unknown Mahomedans, whose instrument Manockjee is said to have been, still enjoy as much obscurity as before, although in Bombay people freely discuss some names without being sure of them. If Manockjee is really guilty, he must know the men, and by certain inducement he may give out their names. However, the indifference with which he has behaved up to this time, repels any hope on that score. Still, if the verdict of the jury has put the police on the right scent, the vigilance and detective skill of the Bombay police must trace out the unknown Mahomedans in a short time. If they are found out and some further evidence ferreted out in support of that given before the Coroner, the history of the tragedy, uncommon and hardly found outside the pages of romance, will be complete. The missing links in the chain of events preceding the tragedy must be found out, to bring home the charge to the alleged culprits. The Bombay police must look to their laurels, for they stand on their trial. They would learn from the recently published Government resolution that much reliance has been put on their ingenuity for a complete unravelling of the whole mystery, and only by a fortunate chance they have escaped the disgrace of a commission of inquiry.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Sophia Joakim, 1,006 tons, Nacoda, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Amphitrites, 1,476 tons, Captain A Robertson, cleared yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE British s s Bedouin, 1,234 tons, Captain W J J Goldsworthy, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Bretwalda, 1,901 tons, Captain Thomas Hunter, sailed yesterday for Aden, Genoa, &c., with a general cargo.

THE British s s Thorntondale, 1,393 tons, Captain B W Hick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Malta in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and he following passengers :—Mr. H E A James, Mr Geo. F Cartweight, and 30 deck.

THE British s s Fal

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES !!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face Keyless from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50 respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 3-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

JUST RECEIVED few BIJOU ORCHESTRANE ORGANS with 4 music rolls and case complete, Rs. 160. A powerful Hand Organ, suitable for Dances or Meeting Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO LET—STABLE, in Middle Colaba, suitable for 1 or 2 horses and carriage. Apply "X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

WANTED a really good PIANIST, also TWO YOUNG LADIES as Lady Assistants in a well-known Hotel in Calcutta. Applicants are requested to send Photos. For further particulars apply to "W. C. M.," Victoria Hotel, British Indian Street, Calcutta.

WANTED, for the Berars, TWO or THREE SECOND-CLASS ENGINEERS, with experience of the working of Gin Factories. None need apply unless possessing Certificates of having served a regular Apprenticeship in a Work-shop. Apply to "No. 50," care of this Paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 ; postage, Anna 1.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

COCA WINE.—A powerful Nerve Stimulant. Restores the functions of the digestive organs and strengthens the mental and physical powers. Price Rs. 2 per bottle. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A B MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND.—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 3 hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Golikera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders [illegible] and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Bombay. May also be had [illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 3. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*. Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned :—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs.	180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	,,	220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	,,	390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished	,,	400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	,,	410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	,,	420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.
APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.
DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES	DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES	DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS	PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.
TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.
COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing, and indispensable during the Hot Weather.
Apply to
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.
OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.
Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses register d free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & [illegible]

DR. F. B. SE[illegible]ERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
NEW ISSUE OF
GENERAL PRICE LIST
FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.
The STORES are open to the Public, but advantages are allowed to Members, which can be ascertained on application.
MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION :—
Annual Rs. 2. Life Rs. 10.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."
DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5.
AGENTS :—
Hummum Street, Fort. ROGERS & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MATHARPAKADY ROAD, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Bai Manockbai, widow and administratrix of Mr. Ardesir Jamsetjee Bhajiwalla, deceased, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, and other buildings standing thereon, situate at Matharpakady Road, Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,575 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the west by Mount Road, on or towards the east and north by the property of the late Hon. Narayen Wassoodevjee, and on or towards the south by a road leading to the Powder Works, all which said premises are situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were registered by the Collector of Bombay formerly under No. 15, but now under No. 16240, old Survey No. 14-18 and new Survey Nos. 3695, 3698 and 3702, and are assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No 4831, 4832, 4833, 4834, 4835, 4836, and 5850 and Street Nos. 3, 5, 7, (1), (2), 3, 11, 2, 10, which said premises were formerly occupied by the tenants of the said Mr. Ardesir Jamsetjee Bhajiwalla and are now by the tenants of the administratrix of the said Mr. Ardesir Jamsetjee Bhajiwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys, High Court.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, June 18, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.

REUTER'S London financial quotations of yesterday show but little change from those wired on Monday evening, Consols having remained at 95⅞, and Indian Sterling Loan at 105½ ; the market rates of discount being also unaltered ; while an amount of Gold was paid into the Bank of England equal, at £450,000, to that withdrawn on Monday. Bar Silver was unchanged at 44 9-16d. per oz., but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in each denomination at £75½ for Fours, and £77½ for 4½ per Cents. In New York, however, the metal was ¼ cent higher, at 98½ cents, but with Exchange up to the same extent, at 4·88¼ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were 95 *ex-coupon*. Paris Exchange on London was unaltered at fcs. 25·29½.

Bombay Linseed was steady at the last quotation of 42s. per quarter, *ex-quay*, both on the spot and to arrive. The Wheat Market was flat at a decline 1d. per cental on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 2d. for No. 1 Soft White ; 8s. for White Delhi ; and 8s. 1d. for Soft Red, *ex-quay*.

The Liverpool Market closed quiet for spot Cotton, and dull for arrivals last evening, the total sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats. Mid-Americans remained at 4 9/16d. ; and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value ; but American Arrivals were further 1-32d. lower for June and July deliveries, 3-64d. for July-August, 1-64d. for September-October, and unaltered further on. The day's imports were 20,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quieter.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was again 1-16 cent lower, at 8 7-16 cents ; and September Futures were further down 6 points, at 8·30 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales, making the figures for this season compare as follows with those of the two preceding years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts	6,000	300	700
Three days' do.	12,000	1,200	1,700
Since 1st Sept. '90,	6,793,000	5,733,200	5,478,500

There is little demand for Cotton here either from the Mills or by exporters ; and the market has been very quiet in tone to-day, with only a small business passing on the basis of previous rates. For export, 300 bales of Indore have been taken at Rs. 157-8 ; and 100 bales each of Pachora, at Rs. 144 ; and Julgaum, at Rs. 154 ; while the only purchases made by local spinners have been 200 Bengals, at Rs. 143-56 ; 150 Bhownugger, at Rs. 146-63 ; and 50 Compta, at Rs. 165 per candy.

WHEAT.—Notwithstanding the unfavourable tenor of advices from the other side, this market, under the influence of pessimist ideas as to harvest prospects in India, has been strong in tone, and a large business has transpired, while prices have further advanced 1 anna per cwt. to our quotations, say :—

White Pessy	91 per cent.	Rs. 5-6-0	per cwt.
Do	85 ,,	,, 5-5-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi		,, 4-14-0	,,
Red Delhi		,, 4-7-6	,,
Hard Yellow		,, 4-6-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad		,, 4-15-6	,,
Hard Red		Rs. 4-3-6 to ,, 4-4-0	,,

SEEDS have become firm, and *Linseed* has further advanced one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-9-6 to Rs. 6-12-6 per cwt. ; but business has continued to be upon only a moderate scale ; and other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,954 bales.
Wheat	63,842 cwt.
Linseed	7,258 ,,
Rapeseed	1,519 ,,
Gingelly	529 ,,
Poppyseed	1,803 ,,
Castorseed	1,339 ,,

FREIGHTS are weak. Relets to Continental ports have been in the market at 22s. per ton ; and to Marseilles at 19s. 6d. for Wheat, and 18s. 9d. per ton for Seeds.

EXCHANGE has been very steady all day at yester. Some Bank Telegraphic has been done at 1s. 4 27-32d., but nothing over 1s. 4¾d. for Demand. We quote ready.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 ¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 5⅛d.	,,
Francs do.	1·80½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, and at one time 1-16 per cent. of the late advance in Fours was lost ; but towards the close there was a rally, and last evening's rates of 107⅜ for Money, 107½ for the 30th instant, and 107 1-16 for the end of July, were again quoted. 108, nominal, is now the price of 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—Mill Scrip is steady at our quotations ; and otherwise the market is quiet and unchanged, with next to nothing doing.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JUNE 17.

The Oriental line steamer Orient, from Suez, arrived last evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quieter.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4¾d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account..	95⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	95 ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75⅛
4½ per cent. ,,	77½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105⅛
Bar Silver	44 9-16

The sum of about £450,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can be accepted only via Galveston.
Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.
Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.
Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Autofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.
Telegrams for Caldera and Copiapo in Chili can be accepted at sender's risk.
Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th June, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	16	3	14 p.m.	5	..
Teheran	17	2	32 p.m.	..	31
Suez	17	2	35 p.m.	..	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 17th June, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	20	..	7
,, Kurrachee	..	32	..	1
,, Madras	1	4	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 16.

10 p.m.	84·3

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

6 a.m.	83·2
10 a.m.	88·4
2 p.m.	90·1
4 p.m.	89·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CAMPBELL—June 16, at 74, Carlisle Mansions, London, S.W., the wife of H. O. Campbell, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WARDEN—May 25, at Leamington, Major-General George Warden, aged 57.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURLTON—June 7, at Umballa, the wife of Lieutenant W E F Burlton, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
DUNLOP—June 5, at Mominabad, Deccan, the wife of Lieutenant R H Dunlop, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.
LEEMING—June 12, at Ivy Cottage, Yercaud, the wife of Herbert W Leeming, of a daughter.
WAGENTREIBER—June 1, at Delhi, the wife of Bertie Wagentreiber, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WEBBER—TURNER—June 1, at Trichinopoly, by the Rev A Acheson Williams, Alfred Henry Webber, Sergeant-Instructor, S I Ry Volunteers, to Mabel Annie, fifth daughter of the late Mr S C Turner, Loco Foreman, Trichinopoly.

DEATHS.

BALLS—At his residence, No. 4, Francis Joseph Street, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Henry Balls, aged 67 years.
D'LEMOS—June 9, at Tycand, Trevandrum, of pneumonia, Cornelia Frances, the beloved wife of Mr John Lyon D'Lemos, retired 2nd Judge of Trichur, aged 56 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1891.

THE discussion in the House of Commons on Manipur has, in effect, been unfavourable to the policy and the conduct of the expedition. The Government, in consenting to the production of papers, notified through Sir John Gorst and Mr. Stanhope their belief that the time had not come for pronouncing upon the whole case. This can be interpreted only in one way. It means that the Government do not approve of what was done, but that they are reluctant, for reasons which it is not difficult to appreciate, to say so. They can scarcely contend that the material for arriving at a final judgment is not before them. They know as much as they are ever likely to know about the rising last autumn in which Rajah Kula Chandra Singh was deposed, about the reasons for intervention which that episode brought with it, and about the circumstances under which intervention was resolved upon and undertaken this year. Knowing all this, they hesitate to express an opinion upon the whole case. It can only be because the opinion they have already formed is unfavourable to those concerned in it. The most that Mr. Stanhope was able to say on Tuesday night was that while not defending the conduct of all concerned, they were not prepared to apportion blame. This is what many people who have formed strong views on the subject are saying. Take what view we may of the facts, there was much in the conduct of the expedition which it is exceedingly difficult to defend. As to the policy of the Viceroy, in which Government say they have full confidence, that must be approved or condemned accordingly as the intervention of the Government of India in the dynastic affairs of Manipur is held to have been warranted or otherwise. The Government themselves have attributed what they regard as the prevalent misconceptions of Mr. Quinton's actions to a misunderstanding, as they deem it, of the relations of Manipur to the Government of India. In other words they find ample warrant for in- a feudatory State, over which they had general rights of control. This position has been seriously challenged. It is contended that the Rajahs of Manipur are not feudatories at all, but protected princes whom we have undertaken to assist against enemies who may endeavour to dispossess them of their rights ; so that according to this view of the legal relations between the Government of India and the Manipur State the arrest of the Senapati would have been, as Mr. J. M. Maclean contends, uncalled for. It certainly is likely to confuse matters if we assume an analogy between the status of Manipur and that of an ordinary feudatory State in India. The feudatory States are, for the most part, surrounded by British territory ; they are in daily relations with British subjects, and there is a constant and inevitable tendency to assimilate their administration and their civilization to that of the British districts around them. If we think, to begin with, of a representative state in Kathiawar, and then of Manipur, standing apart in geographical, political, and social isolation, it will be obvious that to deduce from an assumed feudatory relationship rights and principles of intervention equally applicable to both would be a serious mistake.

The case which presented itself when the ex-Maharajah was deposed was one in which, unless the Government meant to re-instate Kula Chandra Singh—as their treaty engagements would have warranted them in doing—they might well have left matters to work out their own solution. No British district, we imagine, would have been the worse whatever happened. Revolutions in Manipur are as customary as in Central America, and whoever may suffer from them we at all events are none the worse for them. As a matter of fact the policy of inactivity had had five months' trial, and it had succeeded. There was little chance of the old Maharajah coming back, and the Manipuris seem to have accepted the rule of his brother with acquiescence, if not with cordiality. What more did we want ? The Senapati may have had a bad record, though there are many bad records on the files of the Foreign Office; but he had proved to be a stronger man than the brother whom he had deposed, and the turn that had been given to events did in its rough way promise the survival of the fittest as the practical solution of a problem that after all did not concern us so very much. John Lawrence would have dealt with the Rajas of Manipur as he dealt with the rival Ameers of Cabul—that is he would have let them prove by the hard facts of triumph and possession who was the strongest, and instead of troubling himself to arrest the Senapati would have looked upon him as the chief factor—repellent though he might be—in the Manipur problem. One reason for letting him alone which ought to have weighed with the Government of India was that until we made an enemy of him he had never been unfriendly to the British. Mr. Grimwood got on with him well enough, and it is very likely that if the Political Agent—who knew him better than Mr. Quinton did, or than any one in the Foreign Office—had been left to look after him he would have been amenable to good advice, and would have been content to play the part of Mayor of the Palace to his *faineant* brother. What was wanted was that he should not upset the new Rajah as he had upset Kula Chandra Singh. The obvious course then was to bind him over to good conduct by persuasion and tactful management rather than by coercion, and not to banish him. He was the strongest man in the country, and doubtless he would have ruled through his weaker brother. But there is absolutely nothing to justify the belief that he would have proved an enemy of the British or even an intractable ally. He was, in a word, just the man who might with advantage have been left alone, subject to the good advice of a Political Agent who is known to have had strong influence over him. No one, on this side of the frontier at all events, would have been the worse, and we are not sure that any one on the other side would have been either.

Sir John Gorst has made out as good a defence as he could of the measures chosen for removing the Senapati. There was nothing unusual, he said, in making an arrest at a Durbar, for this had been frequently done recently. We hope he named a few cases in support of this assertion ; otherwise it will be received in India with distrust. A durbar may properly be used for announcing the displeasure of Government upon an offending Chief as Lord Mayo used at a memorable durbar at which he declared the supersession of the profligate and unruly Maharajah of Ulwar twenty years ago. But Sir Richard Temple, who is not likely to be biassed against the Government view, holds that a durbar is not the place at which an arrest is admissible, and we doubt if there were a dozen men in the House who thought otherwise. We may take it for granted at all events that the abortive durbar at Manipur will be the last which it will be sought to use for the purpose of making an arrest of a leading dignitary of a State. The strange infatuation which seems to have come over so many who were responsible for this luckless affair met with a fresh illustration in the debate. The Secretary of State was not consulted about the expedition, it seems, because it was regarded as of little importance. It was in the belief that it was of little importance that the party set out "too large for an escort, too small for an army," ill-supplied with ammunition, and leaving their guns behind them in the easy assurance that, as Mr. Quinton said, they could borrow a gun from the Maharajah if they wanted one ! To go out with rifles and bayonets against a neighbouring prince, and then to look to him to lend you a gun to aid in the capture of his brother, the man to whom he owed his elevation—was this serious work, and is it worth while, in the interests of the dead or the living, to excuse it ? And the blundering was so gratuitous. There was no groping in the dark through an unknown land. At any stage the Chief Commissioner had the counsel if he had listened to it of a man who knew more of Manipur than Mr. Quinton can have known of Assam. Mr. Grimwood's advice went for nothing, and he was obliged to spend the last hours of his life in unavailingly carrying out a policy which he regarded as wrong and impolitic. It is a poor service to anyone to endeavour to gloss over all that is humiliating in the story—the absence of necessity for any intervention at all ; the endeavours to make an arrest by means that was wanting in frankness ; the deplorable incompleteness of the measures adopted, and the unfortunate tactics that led to a British force being defeated by an ill-armed rabble. The story had better be left as it stands, for no advocacy which consideration for men whose loss we all deplore may inspire will change the melancholy aspect of the record.

THE O'Gorman Mahon, whose death is known as the "Grand Old Man" of the Irish party. He was born in 1803, and entered the House of Commons in 1830 as Member for Clare, his native county. He is described by the *Pall Mall Gazette's* "Mems about Members" as "one of the last surviving members of O'Connell's tail." When he first entered Parliament, says Mr. H. W. Lucy, in his "Diary of Two Parliaments," Charles X. has just abdicated his throne and Louis Philippe was barely seated in his place. George IV. was but dead yesterday and William reigned in his stead. The Duke of Wellington had been replaced in the premiership by Earl Grey ; Mr. Disraeli was not in Parliament and Mr. Gladstone was still at Oxford reading for his degree. A tall, handsome man, he was straight as the barrel of a gun, it has been said, though verging on ninety years of age. His father Patrick Mahon was "out with the rebels in 1798," and from his mother he inherited the peculiarly Irish title of "The O'Gorman." When but twenty-one years of age his political life began, when he with others founded the Catholic Association of Ireland. During the Catholic Emancipation agitation he was one of O'Connell's most active supporters, and he nominated O'Connell for County Clare in 1828. O'Connell, it will be remembered, was elected ; the first election in which a Roman Catholic was returned to Parliament since the Reformation. This settled the question of Catholic emancipation. At the election which occurred two years later, O'Connell having chosen to contest Waterford, young Mahon stood for Clare. This seat, however, he held for a few months only, as early in the following he was unseated on a petition by his opponent, Captain MacNamara, who had acted as second to O'Connell in the duel in which D'Esterre lost his life. The O'Gorman himself was somewhat of a fire-eater, and it is recorded that in 1831 he crossed the floor of the House of Commons and challenged to mortal combat a Conservative member who "indulged in beastly bellowings," while O'Connell was addressing the House. In those days he was an accomplished pistol-shot, and is said to have been a principal in not less than forty duels. Though he began his Parliamentary career so early there came an interval of sixteen years before he was next returned. This was the result of an unfortunate quarrel with O'Connell, who accused him of conspiring to take his life at Ennis. He was called to the Bar, but never practised. Again returned to Parliament as Member for Ennis in 1847, he sat for five years prior only to disappear again for a prolonged period. For twenty-five years he led a life of extraordinary Bohemianism. In Paris he was interested in numerous journalistic, financial, and political enterprises ; in Chili and Peru he occupied prominent positions, being at one time Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Peru and again an Admiral of the Chilian Fleet. A recent writer in the *Echo* gave publicity to a rumour that for some years he even wore the mitre of an Archbishop. But concerning this period of his existence The O'Gorman was dumb, and not even his closest friends could induce him to divulge experiences which, it is alleged "would furnish materials for at least half-a-dozen exciting novels." His next appearance in Parliament was in 1879, and until 1885 he was a follower of Mr. Parnell. At the ensuing election he was defeated only to be returned unopposed in 1887 on the death of Mr. J. A. Blake, the Member for Carlow. His appearance, when he last took the oath, was made in a wide-awake hat and a red-flannel shirt, "a striking double of Whittier, the American poet." His last speech of interest was on the Lords' Amendment of the Irish Land Bill, which Mr. Lucy describes in his book with much vigour. Though somewhat vehement in his oratory, The O'Gorman was remarkable for his never-failing courtesy and dignity, and by his death is removed one of the most striking personages of the Commons.

THERE is a sentence in the Surgeon-General's report on the Hospitals of the Bombay Presidency in 1889-90 which is of peculiar interest just now. Dr. Pinkerton mentions that the Senior Medical Officer of the Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Hospital "reports the great benefit the hospital has obtained from the order prohibiting the admission of infectious diseases, such as cholera, small-pox, and relapsing fever." This, of course, is one side of the question. The other side comes into view when we ask what is to be done with the cases excluded under this very wholesome rule ? The Corporation, who are required by the Act to provide against outbreaks of dangerous disease, decided in February to break up the establishment of the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Grant Road, subsequently declining, by the unceremonious "recording" of the Commissioner's letter asking for instructions, to say whether or not he ought to turn upon the street the small-pox patients who were in the hospital. The subject was revived the other day in what can only by a charitable euphemism be called a "discussion," but with no other result than to show that not even a mere Pinjrapole is to be available for the people against whom the general hospitals have properly and with advantage closed their doors, but who all the same are entitled to something better than a lodging by the road-side. At the present moment there are two small-pox patients in the hospital—waifs whom nobody owns, and who, if the resolution of the Corporation is to be acted upon with the pitiless obedience to an unthinking vote which some of its members would exact, must be left to themselves undoctored, unnursed, and unfed. The resolution of the 16th February notwithstanding, such patients there will always be, and some of them will have the effrontery to die. There is just a possibility that some of them may think fit to die in the compound of the hospital ; others, seeing the stately building that is rising on the Esplanade, may drag themselves some of these days to the verandah of the new Municipal offices—the only provision, they may think, which the Corporation has made to carry out the directions of the Act. If one solitary sufferer should, perchance, climb into the Council Chamber, carrying his purulent sores into due proximity to the chairs of the public-spirited Councillors who had told him that he might die where he liked, we should have a short and silent answer to many speeches, even though a tyrannical executive might therein find occasion for once more asking "What is to be done with pest-stricken outcasts ?" Mr. Acworth, we can see, has been slow in assimilating what the Corporation calls its mind on this subject. But is this, after all, so greatly to his discredit ? The public-spirited Commissioner to whom, more than to any individual citizen, we owe the establishment of the Leper Hospital at Matunga, may be excused if he is not as quick as other people to see that the wide wide world has wards good enough for the victims of small-pox, and cholera, and the diseases that the ordinary hospitals, for their inmates' safe- [illegible] to receive.

IRRIGATION is not a subject in which the public at large take a lively interest, though the aspect of our skies seems to threaten that it may ere long be pressed upon our notice more than usual. An administration report on Irrigation in Sind during 1889-90, which has been issued from the Secretariat this week, is too long to quote, and does not lend itself easily to condensation. But it mentions some salient facts which serve well to indicate how much the irrigation policy of the Bombay Government is doing for Sind. This, for example—that there were increases of nearly half a million acres in the area under cultivation, and of more than eight and a-half lakhs in the irrigation share of the net consolidated assessment, as compared with the average of the previous five years. Again, Colonel Trevor, the Acting Commissioner in Sind, in forwarding the report, says that "cultivation is now more permanent, more careful, and of a better class." Seeing that four rupees out of every five of revenue in Sind are got from irrigated land, the importance of these facts cannot be overestimated.

THE proceedings in the charges against Manockjee Aslajee before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, were closed yesterday by the Magistrate committing the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. After some further evidence had been recorded, Mr. Cooper was of opinion that sufficient evidence had been led to make out a *prima facie* case against the accused, the only question being as to which was the last lady who had been pushed over. He would, therefore, have to frame two separate charges charging the accused

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MANIPUR PAPERS.

DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir William Harcourt moved for the production of the papers relating to Manipur. In speaking to the motion Sir William disclaimed any feeling of hostility either to the Indian or Imperial Governments, but he desired a statement of the views of the Government, especially in regard to the question of the arrest of the Senapati, which he said affected the relations of the Government with Indian Native Princes.

Sir John Gorst acquiesced in the motion for the production of the papers, but said that the time for a full expression of opinion by the Government had not arrived. The approval of the Secretary of State for India, for the expedition to Manipur, he said, was not asked, because it was regarded as of little importance. There was nothing unusual in making an arrest at a Durbar, as this had frequently been done recently, but owing to the massacre of the Chief Commissioner and other officers, the affair would remain an obscure page of history.

Sir John concluded by saying that the criticisms thereon were both unjust and futile.

Sir Richard Temple said that a Durbar was not the kind of place at which an arrest was admissible, otherwise he approved the policy of the Government.

Mr. J. M. Maclean thought the arrest of the Senapati was uncalled for.

Sir R. Lethbridge defended the action of the Government.

Mr. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, said that when everything was known the Government would express an opinion on the whole case. In the meantime, while not defending the conduct of all concerned, they were not prepared to apportion blame. The Government, he added, possessed full confidence in the policy of the Viceroy.

THE PRESS ON THE MANIPUR DEBATE.

The *Times*, commenting on last night's debate in the House of Commons, considers that Manipur was neglected by the Government of India, owing to stress of other business, and was finally taken up and settled without a careful examination into the affairs of the State.

The papers praise the moderation and impartiality of Sir William Harcourt during the debate.

DEATH OF COLONEL O'GORMAN MAHON.

The death is announced of Colonel O'Gorman Mahon.

THE TRIAL OF THE MANIPUR REGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 17.

The trial of the Regent was again resumed on the 15th and 16th instant :

In examination by the Court the Regent stated that he was not present at the durbar that proposed sending 1,000 men to the Mao Thanna. When he heard of it he [illegible] without the sanction of Mr. Grimwood ; and as the Jubraj placed him on the throne, he did not obey his orders. He was in his house when the guns were fired on the 24th March by order of the top-guard. He was unable to stop the firing, though he tried to do so, but the people did not obey his orders. There were no high officials in the citadel at the time. The subadar in charge of the guns would not obey him. Accused made no special effort to stop the guns firing. Angao Sena came to the citadel at dawn. He told him it was wrong to fire ; and Angao replied that it was the Jubraj's order. Accused did not send either a written or verbal message to the Jubraj. Written messages are not customary in Manipur. He was unable to run away owing to the firing all round. He did nothing but speak to the people, but they would not obey. He does not know the meaning of a white flag at night. The firing never really ceased. His escort of 120 men obeyed him ; but he did not order his escort to try to stop the guns firing. The orders of the top-guard were paramount. Their mouth-piece was the Jubraj. When accused was Jubraj, his orders were subject to confirmation by the Maharaja. The citadel gate was open on the night of the 24th March. He heard no noise about 9 p. m. He was asleep on the 23rd. Mr. Grimwood told accused he would be made the Maharaja if he gave up the Jubraj. He said nothing about seizing him on the 24th. He sent no letter to Mr. Quinton, nor received any from him. He did not write to Mr. Quinton, for fear of the Jubraj. Accused heard of the murders on the 25th. He did not punish the executioner.

The first witness for the defence of the Regent was Modun Singh, a clerk, who stated there were 100 or 200 soldiers in the citadel on the 20th March. He did not see accused go out that day. He heard of a letter from the Maharaja to the Government being read on the 25th, saying that women and children in the Jubraj's compound had been killed.

In cross-examination he said he did not see the women and children being taken away on the 23rd.

The second witness, Shiyama, a clerk, corroborated the evidence given by the first witness, and also stated that he did not know if the queens were sent out of the citadel, as he was not allowed near their quarters. The letter to Government was first drafted by the Maharaja, and then sent to the top-guard for correction.

The third witness, Nilamoni Singh *alias* Aya Parel, a Manipuri major, stated thathe was a member of the top-guard ; the other members being the Tongal, Angao Ningto, Rajkunvar Nangtholba, Luango Ningto, and Naharupaikpa. Of the princes, only the Jubraj, the Senapati, and Samoo Hanjaba used to attend. The Maharaja never sat there. The Jubraj as president of the top-guard had a seal. Letters were sometimes signed and sometimes not. Witness knew the guns were fired by order of the Senapati. The Top-guard Council obeyed the Maharaja, but he could not say if they did so on the 24th March. The Maharaja gave witness no order to fire on the British. The guns were in charge of the major of the top-guard. The accused gave no order to stop firing. In olden times no one could order out the guns but the Maharaja. All was now done by the Jubraj and the Senapati.

The fourth witness, Samoo Colonel *alias* Luang Ningto, stated that he assisted in making over the State sword and robes to the accused last September. He never heard of any intention to send 1,000 men to the Mao Thana to resist Mr. Quinton. He was stationed at the South Gate on the 24th March. By order of the Jubraj he was summoned to a durbar that night. The Jubraj said there was no necessity for the Maharaja to attend the durbar. Formerly it was customary for him to do so. The guns used to be under the orders of the Maharaja ; but since the succession of the accused to the *gadi*, his orders about the citadel were much disregarded, as the Jubraj and Senapati, having placed the accused on the throne, did not trouble to ask for his orders, but pleased themselves as to what they did. Witness saw the sahebs sit on after the durbar, and saw Mr. Grimwood killed. He saw the remainder of the officers enter the durbar-hall, and he then went to his duty at the South Gate. Next day he heard that the officers had been killed by order of the Jubraj and the Tongal General. On the 25th he heard the accused express his sorrow for the events of the 24th March. Witness stated that he was a follower of the accused, and not of the Jubraj ; but obeyed the latter on the 24th March, as he was then supreme. The body-guard of the accused is about 130 strong. He saw no preparations for a fight on the 23rd March.

The fifth witness for the defence of the Regent, Dhono Singh, stated that he was a judge, and also a servant of the Maharaja. The appeals from his court would ordinarily go to the Maharaja ; but during the reign of the accused, everything was under the orders of the Jubraj.

The sixth witness, Madan Singh, said that he was in charge of the arms ; and that since the Regent's accession all orders had been given by the Jubraj. He thought the British sepoys were moving on the Kohima Column on the morning of the 24th March ; but on hearing the firing, he posted sepoys on the walls and gates, in accordance with the orders of the top-guard. Witness received orders from the accused. He did not see the officers killed, as it was dark, and there was no moon. He did not know if there was a moon or not. He heard no noise. Four thousand muskets were in his charge, and the Jubraj sent orders for the serving out of ammunition.

The seventh witness Jay Sing stated that he looked after the feeding of the guests of the accused. He knew about artillery, and had been taught to work guns at Kohima. Witness worked guns on the 24th March by order of the Jubraj. This he reported to the Maharaja, who sent word that the guns could not be fired, as there were women and children in the palace. The Jubraj shortly afterwards said they had been removed. The guns were then fired. Witness did not fire the guns, but looked after their loading and aiming. The Maharaja did not forbid the firing of the one gun that was fired from the citadel. Accused was inactive on the 24th March, the Jubraj being the leading spirit.

The eighth witness, Attau Macha, personal attendant of the Regent, stated that he accompanied him in his flight in April. Accused fled to escape the wrath of the British on their first arrival at Manipur; but shortly he sent in [illegible] accused subsequently presented himself to the Political Officer.

In cross-examination witness said that the accused did not reach the Chussad hills. He did not hear that he would not be received there. Accused went about four days' journey into the hills, and then returned.

The ninth witness Lairi, personal attendant of the Regent, stated that about the 8th of May Attau was sent by the accused to him, telling him to send a word to Subadar Partho Singh, saying that the Regent desired to come in. Attau and witness brought in the Regent.

This concludes the trial of the Regent.

Yesterday was the first bright day at Manipur after some weeks.

The top-guard, frequently referred to in the evidence taken before the military court at Manipur, is the court-house or council chamber, where the durbar, presided over by the Jubraj, conducted the business of the State ; and revenue, criminal, and civil cases were settled by the Council. The durbar referred to the Rajah only on questions of foreign policy. This top-guard is used now as a prison.

MARTINI-HENRY RIFLES FOR INDIA.

Some forty thousand Martini-Henry rifles, mark four, have arrived in India, and are being distributed among the native troops. Twenty thousand more are to be ordered to reach India during the current financial year. But only a few thousand of these will be mark four, it being the expensive pattern. The necessary machinery for the manufacture of ammunition for the magazine rifle is on its way now. A portion of the existing machinery for Martini-Henry cartridges in the Dum Dum and Kirkee factories are to be converted. When this is done, the outturn will be 120,000 rounds per day.

GENERAL ELLES.

General Elles is likely to go on leave to Cashmere.

MEDALS FOR THE RECENT EXPEDITIONS.

No recommendations yet for the grant of medals for the Black Mountain, Miranzai, and Manipur expeditions have been made.

NEW ASSESSMENTS IN NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, JUNE 17.

A meeting of eight or nine hundred representative land-holders of Nagpur Division was held at Nagpur, on the 14th instant, to consider matters relating to the approaching new settlement. The meeting, while gratefully acknowledging the benefits conferred under the old settlement, deplored and deprecated the abrogation of half-assets in the assessment, and the reduction of the period of settlement to twelve years, and expressed grave anxiety at the enormous enhancements in Bilaspur District. A memorial to Government on the above points was adopted.

THE SCARCITY IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 17.

Latest crop and weather reports say that the rainfall is *nil* in Nellore and Madras ; good in South Canara, Malabar, and Travancore ; fair in Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, and Nilgiris ; and slight elsewhere. The recent rains have slightly improved pasture, but otherwise the situation in Chingleput and North Arcot remains unchanged. 7,916 coolies are employed on works in Chingleput District ; 4,875 in the Wandewash taluk ; 2,631 in the Kalahasti zemindari ; 800 in Tinnevelly ; 452 in Coimbatore; and 297 in Cuddapah.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

The first widow re-marriage among Kulin Brahmins here occurred yesterday. The event has, to all appearance, caused no excitement in influential orthodox circles.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MAY 29.

THE reported proposal of the Russians to deport half a million of Jews to the East Coast of the Gulf of Akaba has been received with general indifference. The real reason is not that people are indifferent to the course of this new persecution, but that people do not know where the Gulf of Akaba is. Learn then that the East or Arabian Coast of the Gulf of Akaba is nothing more or less than the old Land of Midian, the country of the Midianites. The late Sir Richard Burton was the only European who ever visited this unknown country. Captain Wellsted, I believe, landed on its shores when he sailed up this stormy and dangerous water about the year 1840. I believe there is not now living a single European who knows the place. It is full of deserted gold mines, and turquoises are found there. The significance of the proposed colony is that it may be the first step towards a return of the Jews to their own land. If this half million of people take root and prosper they will rapidly grow into a free and independent nation of agricultural, mining, and, if necessary, fighting Jews. When they are no longer money-lenders and small traders, but begin to practice the nobler pursuits of men, they will develop their old warlike spirit and their old thirst for freedom, they will re-conquer their old country, and fulfil their old prophecies. This seems to me a very important piece of news. There is no solution, I am quite sure, to the problem of what is to be done with the poor Jews, except that they should get back their old land. And it does seem as if this may be a beginning. Suppose this colony does take root and prosper ; suppose they do succeed in getting back their own country, what would happen ? Well, the cultivated and wealthy people of the nation would remain where they now are. The Jewish gentleman would not cease to be an Englishman, a Frenchman, an American, but he would no longer have dragging at his heels a helplessmass of poverty and degradation, he would no longer have to help continually a starving horde which the Russians drive from place to place and the Germans harry and persecute. This would be great gain for him. It would be, in fact, exactly as it was before the final dispersion of the Jews. There were then settled all round the Mediterranean, Jews by thousands, rich, polished, and well cultured. Many of them stayed there and are still living in their old settlements, especially in Morocco. The Spanish and Portuguese Jews, certainly in youth the handsomest men in the world, are the descendants of these. Just so while the mass of the people will be terracing and cultivating the Galilean hills, the better classes will be scattered about in the capitals of the world ; peers of the realm in London, leaders of the world in New York. It will only be a return of the old state of things.

***

We are, perhaps, going to witness—nay, to take part in—a most unexpected and truly delightful incident in the Great International Copyright Drama. The situation is this—English authors are to receive, after July, copyright in America, provided Americans are found to enjoy equal rights in this country. Do they, however ? Two law lords have decided that simultaneous publication is enough. Two other law lords have expressed a doubt. Therefore the thing is by no means certain. And here the fun begins. For sixty years and more this country has been continually clamouring —incessantly crying out—against the Americans for thieves, pirates, and all the rest of it, in stealing our books. By unheard of efforts—because Congress is for the most part a body of ignorant men hostile to Great Britain—Americans of the better sort have succeeded in getting the Act passed. On this side, the Society of Authors has drafted a Bill which makes the position of American authors safe. It has been read twice in the House of Lords, and it is now stuck. The Lord Chancellor will not let it go any further. So that exactly a month we shall have the Americans in turning the tables upon us and crying out, "Yah ! who are the pirates after all ? Who are the thieves, and robbers, and cheats ? It will be to pass a one clause Act through the House, defining the rights of Americans ; but so simple a thing and so easy, seems too much to expect. Look out then for Niagara, let loose, in the way of ridicule and retaliation.

***

A London clergyman tells me that the influenza has hardly attacked the poor of this city at all. It goes straightly for the wealthy. He rubbed his hands and laughed when he spoke. I wonder why he laughed. If it continues, however, the rich people will probably sell all that they have, and give to the poor, and then they will come down to the bottom of the ladder themselves, and will get no more influenza. Again I wonder why that reverend gentleman laughed. It is because those who spend ther lives among the poor are inclined to chckle when Dhen Dives has his turn of unpleasantness ?

***

"Drop a penny in the slot and pull out—a book." That is the latest development. The Automatic Company are trying to get their boxes placed on board steamers, in hotels, and on the railways. In other words, they propose to run an immense circulating library all over the country, at a penny a book. Very good, the more books are circulated the better. Unfortunately for the interests of authors and publishers, they propose to circulate nothing but books published by themselves. As they have not got any books yet, they will have to create a literature. I do not think that, while this being created, we shall consent to be shut out from the whole literature of our time. Fancy being forbidden to read anything—while the bookstalls are crowded with thousands of books worth reading —except so many little story books published by the Company ! No. That won't do.

***

The "Spectator" has been asking why the sons of poets are never themselves poets ? Well, it is all part of the great question why sons never follow in the footsteps of their fathers ; they never do. There are, to be sure, one or two exceptions; science is hereditary with the Darwins ; mathematics with the Herschells ; law (and other things) with the Pollocks. George Stephenson—George the Great—was succeeded by his son, George, not-quite-so-Great. The "Spectator" gives other exceptions. Setting aside these exceptions, which might be explained, perhaps, did one know the history of the family marriages, it is an established fact that the sons incline to different lines, and, as a rule, do not inherit the same kind of genius. Consider our kings. Could there be a greater contrast than the first and second Edward ; Charles the First and Charles the second ; George the Third and George the Fourth ? Compare yourself, dear reader, with your father and with your son. The difference you will find is amazing. The most active intellect is often father to the most sluggish ; the most exact mind to the most slovenly : the greatest seeker of knowledge to the most careless. Yet there is much a thing as heredity. We do transmit qualities as well as faces. Some day, perhaps, we may reduce heredity to a science, and conduct marriage on the principle of selection, with an eye to the future. Then there will arise a preacher who will deliver himself of a great and novel doctrine.

***

He will say—"Children, think of the generation to come ; think of your own children. Whatever your diseases, they will inherit them. Therefore get rid of your existing diseases and contract no more. Whatever your weaknesses of intellect, of purpose, or of will, they shall inherit them ; therefore strengthen brain as well as body. Young man, for the sake of thy children, let thy bride be strong in brain and body. Young woman, for the sake of thy children, let the puny weakling go drown himself in his own tears ; marry not at all, unless thou canst marry a man strong of brain and of body. Then whatever gifts of genius heredity can give the children, at least they will be strong and brave." Of course the preacher will put the thing much more eloquently, but that will be the sum and substance of his doctrine, and very good doctrine too.

***

It seems so cruel a thing to deprive a weakling, for the sake of his children, of love and marriage, that I am inclined to offer a compromise. Can we not select a pretty and healthy West Indian Island —weaklings like to bask in the sun—and colonise it entirely with their kind. They would marry each other ; it requires very little labour to raise food enough and fruit enough for their simple wants ; even a very weak weakling can go out fishing. Their children, more weakly still, would grow up and marry each other. The next generation, still more puny, would perish without marriage, and so there would be an end. Of course marriage at home would be so carefully managed that there would be no more weaklings in the land.

***

There is no limit to human folly. I am aware that this remark has been made before, but to me it is quite fresh, original, novel, and all my own. I feel as if I had made a great discovery, and immortalized it in that short sentence. For you see, there are some things which everybody really must discover for himself. What made me discover it was the reading somewhere of a sleep-fasting contest. Once there was a Fool—an Oriental Fool, which is, however, not the worst kind of Fool—and he knew that there lay in a box, carefully locked and screwed down, a very strong box, out of which he could not creep, a malignant, horrible devil, who would certainly torture to death any body whom he was able to attack. This great and surpassing Fool actually unscrewed the lid, and let that devil out. Naturally he was himself without any delay tortured to death. Now, one of the most terrible things that can happen to a human being is to be afflicted with insomnia—sleeplessness. One such sufferer have I known. He got it in consequence of African fever. I have known this man lie awake for a fortnight at a time, with brief, very brief, intervals of unconsciotusness. He was literally tortured, slowly tortured, to death. And these fools are trying to bring that disease upon themselves. Fortunately it is not catching. Folly is said to be infectious, but not insomnia.

***

Two most terrible crimes have been lately reported from country districts in the States. One of these, in which an innocent girl was beaten to death by two furies, the daughters of her old husband, was actually committed in the presence of a crowd of nearly a hundred people. That a woman or two women should be abandoned to madness of rage might happen anywhere. That they should be permitted to carry out their mad revenge by a hundred people makes one tremble, and ask whether such a thing would be possible in this country ? For, you see, it is a return to sheer savagery. The Red Indian, the negro of Dahomey, would do such a thing, certainly. But would the white man—anywhere else ? It seems as if there are parts of the United States, not in the newly settled, but in the older States, where the people are really lapsing into something like barbarism. In parts of North Carolina, in Kentucky, we read of people living in the forests and in the hills carrying on family vendettas, shooting each other and getting shot, beyond the reach of the law, with (apparently) neither religion nor education. There are no gentlefolk among them. There are no educated clergy. Without example or guidance or teaching, such people must relapse into savagery. It is a humiliating thing to confess, but we need not despise the negro of Hayti for going backwards, because, but for our education, our culture, our religion, and the continual stimulus of example and exhortation, we should all do the like. It is not the negro alone who is going to give trouble to our cousins across the water. I speak, perhaps, as a fool, but I speak from books and from newspapers.

***

As soon as the rain leaves off—if that desirable event is ever going to happen—we will resume our tramps abroad. Meantime, in case of fine weather coming, I should like to recommend a day's journey to any who would wish to exchange the London streets and shops for fresh air and green trees. It will take them the whole day. The train from Paddington will land them in an hour and a half at Mortimer, a little village where, perhaps, they may be able to get a carriage, and perhaps not. If not, they will have to walk, and it is three miles, or may be four. What will they see when they get there ? Listen : In the year of Grace 500, or thereabonts, there was a large and flourishing city, surrounded, by a strong wall and area not quite so large as that of the city of London. It was a great agricultural centre, and several roads passed through it The citizens were wealthy. Some of them lived in beautiful villas with gardens, courts, fountains, and a winter as well as a summer side. Some, as happens in most towns, had to live in much less luxurious style. The city boasted a great hall, rather larger than Westminster Hall with court-houses adjacent, and corriders outside, where there were shops and statues, and covered walks. The people were Britons and Christians, but the better class among them all talked Latin, and the courts of law were conducted in that language. One day the country people came flocking in at the Eastern Gate, driving their cattle before them, and carrying their property, crying out that the enemy was on them. Sure enough the enemy was on them. Hardly had they time to close the gates, when the enemy—they were Jutes—appeared. One could make quite a long and interesting story of the siege and of the prodigies of valour performed by the heroic defenders. Observe that, in history, the prodigies of valour are always performed by the side which gets beaten in the end ; witness the stories told by the French of the war of 1870. The end came to this city very soon when the fair-haired barbarians, sword in hand, swarmed over the walls. They slaughtered every man, woman, and child within that place ; they ate up all the cattle ; they drank up all the wine, beer, cider, perry, and mead ; they set fire to every house ; and when the place lay a mass of smouldering ruin, they went away. They never came back again ; no one ever came back. The place has remained desolate ever since ; the walls still stand, and you can trace the moats ; some of the villas and the fountains have been excavated and their walls laid bare ; and you can understand, if you visit the place, what a Roman city was like. They call it Silchester now, but it was formerly called Calleva. And for a single day s excursion I do not know any better place near London.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. JUSTICE FARRAN.

THE following letter has been addressed by Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government, to Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta :—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, dated the 26th ultimo, from yourself and two other gentlemen, communicating a resolution passed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association on the subject of the nomination of Mr. C. F. Farran as one of her Majesty's Puisne Judges of Bombay.

2.—In reply I am to state that his Excellency in Council had received from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India intimation of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Farran before the Resolution referred to was officially submitted to him. Under these circumstances further consideration of your letter appears to Government unnecessary.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government

IT is scarcely four years ago since Mr. Halliwell-Phillips printed and circulated among his friends a Calendar of the Shakespearian "rarities" gathered together in his "wigwam," as he was fond of calling it, on the Sussex Downs, otherwise known as Hollingbury Copse. Since then the industrious collector and distinguished Shakespearian scholar has passed away ; and it has occurred to his literary executor, Mr. Ernest Baker, to reprint the volume in an enlarged form with notes and elucidations. The Calendar, in brief, as now published by Messrs. Longmans, has from a simple catalogue blossomed into a "catalogue raisonne," whereby its interest is considerably enhanced. The reader will note with regret that no progress has yet been made towards the realisation of Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, wish that the collection should be acquired by the Corporation of Birmingham. Legal difficulties appear to have stood in the way. Meanwhile the books, drawings, engravings, and other objects, many of which are unique, are placed in a public Safe Deposit in accordance with the late owner's directions, there to await a purchaser at a price which is not to be under 10,000*l.*,—being 3,000*l.* more than the price at which it was offered to the chief town of the poet's native county.

INDIAN DETECTIVE STORIES.

THE following correspondence appears in the *St. James's Budget* :—

To the EDITOR.

SIR,—The amusingly written story of the "Fakir of Allyghur," in your issue of the 16th inst., may by many English readers have been perused with a grain of salt ; "Indian Stories," however true they may be, having, to those who have not passed some years in India, a somewhat Munchausen-like flavour. But in the note-books of many a retired Anglo-Indian official you may rely upon it there are many true tales which cap that of the Fakir. Whether at the present time, and under the existing faulty system of nomination to the police, "Vidocqs" will be as numerous as of old, is another question. I fear not, for the present generation of police superintendents (with a very few exceptions) and of assistant-superintendents can hardly be said to be linguists or to be so well versed in native customs and manners as were their predecessors in about the time of the Mutiny. I doubt if there is an Englishman in the higher ranks of the police who could possibly undertake, with the faintest chance of success, the enterprise brilliantly performed by Captain Gell in (I think) 1855 or 1856. A certain Mahratta freebooter, by name Raghoji Bangria, had driven the Government of Bombay wild by his depredations in the Poona and Sholapur districts and on the Hyderabad (Nizam's) frontier. He had the secret sympathy of the mass of the villagers, for his prey was the village sowcar, or money-leader, and each of his depredations added several inmates to the nearest civil hospital or dispensary with their noses playfully cut from their faces. He travelled fast and far, having friends to help him and confederates everywhere. The ordinary police were about as fit to catch him as a tortoise to catch a hare—the ancient proverb notwithstanding. Captain Gell devoted himself to his capture, and, disguised as a native, followed him for many days, maintaining cautious communication with the nearest police-posts. At last Raghoji piously went to one of the great Jattras (pilgrimages) at the large town of Punderpoor, where Gell followed and was often almost in touch of the rascal ; but it was clearly impossible to seize him there, well armed as he was, and undoubtedly with confederates in the vast crowds that then assemble. Gell managed to warn the chief of police to follow him from afar with aid. *He* followed Raghoji, who, believing himself safe, went to a sacred tank to perform his ablutions. Gell did likewise, and at last got near enough to Raghoji to seize him in the water. The crowds bathing simply looked on at the struggle, thinking it a fight, and cheering one or the other. The police came up, and Raghoji was successfully captured. Imagine how good a linguist Captain Gell must have been, how well versed in native habits ! If my memory serves me rightfully, Captain Gell—who afterwards rose to high rank on the staff of the Bombay army—has an uncommonly acute son in the Deputy-Commissioner of Police of the city of Bombay, where I hope he may be following in his father's footsteps.

Again, what marvellous detective ability and power of disguise was possessed by Mr. C. J. Forjett, the Commissioner of Police for the Bombay City during the Mutiny ! What true tales he could tell of of his adventures in various disguise when he discovered the plot for the rising of the native troops and a general rising of the dangerous and mixed "budmashes." His stories would leave Gaborian's nowhere. Many will remember how Lord Elphinstone told him that he, at any rate, would know him under any disguise. Now, attached to every Anglo-Indian household, even Government House, are certain very useful, but not very high-caste, menials, whom I may euphoniously term "knights of the broom." There is usually some side-door or passage by which at certain hours they obtain access to the bath-rooms, the scene of their labours. They occasionally, by accident, meet the "Sahib," and then are their salutations profuse and humble. On the morning after Lord Elphinstone's boast to Mr. Forjett, his lordship, met as he thought, his knight of the broom, received and returned his deep salaam. A few hours after Mr. Forjett called on business, and Lord Elphinstone was surprised to find that the knight of the broom of the morning was his police friend before him ! This is the story current at the time ; and, from what I know of Mr. Forjett—his wonderful sagacity and knowledge of all classes—I do not doubt that it is in the main correct.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

May 21. THE OPIUM-EATER.

To the EDITOR.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Opium-Eater" has touched on a romantic tale in your issue of the 22nd inst.; but either his pen or your printers have confused the subject. Ragogee Bangria was a kole of the Syadra range of mountains. His father was hung at Tanna about 1826-27. In 1828, Luximun Naigue, of the Tanna Police, was on duty in the hills, when he saw a woman nursing a child. "Are you," he asked, "bringing up the son to be hung ?" "I am nursing the son to avenge his father !" replied the woman. She was the widow of the Bangria, and Luximun had been instrumental in his capture. He had attained distinction as an active policeman ; he had been rewarded with a pair of silver-mounted pistols, and had become a jemmedar in 1846-47. At this time I was magistrate at Nassick. Robberies became frequent in the Nassick, Tanna, Poona, and Ahmednugur districts (not in Sholapoor). The victims were the money-lenders, and the name of Ragogee Bangria spread abroad as the avenger of the poor cultivators. Ragogee was ubiquitous ; his robberies, burnings, and murders were committed at a few days' interval with twenty or thirty miles or more apart. The money-leuders were exacting up to 200 per cent. interest on their loans and no informatiou could be got from their victims as to the whereabouts of the robber gang. Detachments of troops were sent from several places to scour the mountains with the local police. Charles Southey was in my province with a company of his regiment. Captain W. Morris, with a detachment of Bheels, scoured the hills ; but few captures were made. When the name of Ragogee first spread abroad Luximun jemmedar was sent to his district to get information. He and his men rested one night in a jungle shrine. When the day was breaking his men went to the stream for their ablutions. When they returned to the shrine they found the headless body of their leader. On the same day the head was left in the tent of the Magistrate of Tanna, some forty miles from the scene of murder. The mother's prophecy was fulfilled.

I was sitting in my office one day, when a fakir asked for a private interview. The result was, half a dozen Poona horsemen started with the fakir and returned in a few hours with one of the most notorious of the gang. In 1848 the gang was broken up and as acting magistrate of Ahmednuggur and Poona, then as magistrate of Tanna, I never heard more of Ragogee Bangria till I heard of his capture in a temple at the town of Punderpoor. I never heard that he was armed, that he had any followers, or that he was captured in the water by Captain Gell. This officer was, however, duly thanked by Government for the capture. It was effected after several years, when I had left Tanna, and the details of the detection may never have reached me. There are other romantic incidents in Ragogee's short history ; and "The Opium-Eater" is quite right in thinking that old Indian note-books contain many true and curious tales.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

May 23. H. P. M.

On the occasion of a banquet at Stralsund, Herr von Bottticher, the Prussian Minister, made in his speech the following remark : "It is the Emperor's intention to promote the public welfare with all his power ; and, believe me, there is less reason for anxiety than one often hears in the country. The political horizon is clear. Do not let yourselves be troubled by French or Russian exaggeration. In my opinion there is no rational reason for any one beginning war with us, and we shall never be the aggressors."

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER TRAGEDY.

MANOCKJEE ASLAJEE COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

MANOCKJEE ASLAJEE was brought up again yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in the case of the Parsee lady, Bachoobai, and culpable homicide amounting to murder in that of Pherozebai, who met their deaths by falling or being thrown from the Rajabai Clock Tower on the afternoon of the 25th of April last. Mr. Frere, the Government Solicitor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Dhairyavan, barrister-at-law instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, was for the prisoner.

Before further evidence was led for the prosecution Mr. Dhairyavan said he would like to draw Mr. Frere's attention to a case in Calcutta which compelled the Solicitor for the Crown to bring all the witnesses he could in evidence.

Mr. Frere replied that he intended calling all the witnesses unless his Worship was going to commit the accused to the Sessions, when he would furnish the names of the remaining witnesses on the back of the indictment. But whether the case was tried in that Court or at the Sessions he should call those witnesses whose evidence, as he said before, would only support the evidence that had already been adduced in support of the theory for the prosecution.

Framroze Dosabhoy Motabhai, Assistant Weaving Master at the Swadeshi Mill at Coorla, was then called and said : I remember the day the Parsee ladies fell from the Tower. I saw one of them fall, and I saw the other thrown over. At that time I was passing by the coroner of the National Bank, on Hornby Row. I was going to my club in the direction of Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s shop. At that time I took out my watch and looked at it, and by it, it was five minutes more than half-past three. It was exactly half-past three by the Tower Clock.

The Magistrate : Were you comparing your watch at that time with the Tower Clock ?—Yes. I took out my watch from my pocket, and looked up at the Tower Clock to see the time, when I noticed something fall from the Tower, and it descended in the direction of the roof of the University Hall. But I did not see it fall on the roof. I asked myself what it could have been or what could have fallen. Just at that time I saw some object pushed out from the balcony of the Tower.

Mr. Frere : What became of the object ?—That object fell down about two yards out from the Tower, and the first object fell nearer the Tower.

Why do you say it was pushed out ?—Because I saw two hands pushing out the object.

Did you see anything else ?—I saw the body of the person pushing the object from above the waist.

Could you describe that man's person ?—No. I cannot say to what caste the person was. I cannot give any description of that person. I also saw some other persons, two or three, standing on the balcony of the Tower, on the Hornby Row side of the Tower.

The Magistrate : On which side did you see these objects falling ?—The High Court side.

Dadabhoy Pestonji, a hack shigram-driver, residing at Girgaum, examined, said : I remember the day the Parsee ladies fell from the Tower. I was on my shigram which was standing near the well on the Mayo Road. I came and stood there at a quarter-past three in the afternoon, and was there till five. I heard a noise twice as of something falling from the Tower on the ground. I believe this was at about ten minutes after half-past three. The clock had struck the half hour, and ten minutes after I heard the first thud. The second thud was at the most three minutes after the first.

Mr. Frere : From which direction did the sounds come ?—From the Tower. I was sitting on my box at the time. I saw two *Bania* boys coming towards the High Court calling out for a sepoy. I spoke to them, and they gave me certain information. In consequence of that information I went to the Tower, leaving my shigram in the charge of my passengers. There I saw two dead bodies of two Parsee ladies, lying on the High Court side on the drive.

How close were the bodies to the wall of the Tower ?—They were about a yard and a-half away from the Tower on the High Court side. They were both lying on their backs. One was a thin lady and the other was a stout lady.

In which direction the head of the stout lady was ?—Their heads were pointed towards the Tower and their feet towards the High Court.

[illegible] slightly disarranged. It was off her head. Otherwise it was all right in all respects.

Did you see the trousers of the stout lady ?—Yes. They were all right.

How were the clothes on the thin lady ?—Her *saree* was all loose, and it was wound up near her feet. Her trousers had come down as far as the thighs. Her breast and the abdomen were exposed.

Were the trousers undone or still fastened ?—I did not notice if they were unfastened or intact.

Was any portion of her *saree* on the upper part of her body ?—No, I did not notice anything else. I was only ten minutes there. When I went into the compound I saw some people standing outside. But no one had gone in. I did not meet any person coming out or running about. I saw nobody when I arrived. I found the doors of the Tower closed. But I could hear some noises that came from inside the Tower. When I was standing there I saw two or three grown-up Parsee boys, with turbans and coats on, and three small Parsee boys. I did not take much notice of them, but might be able to identify them. There was a very large crowd collected before I left. The bodies were removed before I left by myself and another Parsee, and we placed them on the steps under the Tower. This was before the police came.

When you first arrived were both the ladies dead ?—I thought they were both dead. When some doctor came there he said one of them was alive.

Mr. Frere informed the Magistrate that there were three people who went up with the Accountant-General's sepoy and two only of these had been called. But there were two others who would come but were not in Bombay, namely, Wittoo Ballajee and Kharoo Luximon. These, Mr. Frere said, would give precisely the same evidence as they gave before the Coroner and would be the same as the evidence given by the people who went up with them.

Mr. Cooper, addressing the Government Solicitor, told him that he thought sufficient evidence had been placed before him to make out a *prima facie* case. The only question was as to which was the last lady that was pushed over the Tower.

Mr. Frere responded that he could not say there was really any evidence as to which went over first.

Mr. Cooper said he would then have to frame charges with regard to both of the ladies.

Mr. Frere repeated he could not point out any evidence by which his Worship could in any way say who went over first. But he did not think it would be of any advantage to the accused here to call the evidence of those witnesses now absent because it was precisely the same and would therefore hand in their names on the back of the indictment. Mr. Frere thought the proper course would be to call any evidence which supported the prosecution. But as he had already intimated the prosecution had changed their minds on that point, and thought the fairest course would be to call all the evidence of the people on the Tower at the time.

The Magistrate thought it would be sufficient for the witnesses for the prosecution to sign a bond for their appearance at the High Court if the defence did not wish to call them.

Mr. Frere pointing out the necessity of having the clothes of the deceased ladies put in Superintendent MacDermott was put into the witness-box and said :—I remember the day the Parsee ladies fell from the Tower. I received the report at ten minutes to four on the afternoon of the 25th April and arrived there at four o'clock. I saw the dead body of a Parsee lady lying on the step of the University Hall under the porch. Shortly afterwards the dead body of another Parsee lady was brought by a police sepoy No. 516A. I placed that body alongside the other. Subsequently by order of the Deputy Commissioner of Police the bodies were removed inside the University Hall, where they were examined by Doctors Divecha and Nadirshaw. On the following morning at the inquest I took charge of the clothes by order of the Coroner. The bodies had been previously removed to a house in Frere Road by order of the Coroner. The bodies were kept in charge of the police. These are the clothes from the body of Buchoobai (clothes put in and marked collectively Exhibit A) ; these are the nine silver buttons attached to a white jacket of Buchoobai and one small gold earring (put in as Exhibit B). These are the clothes of Pherozebai (Exhibit C). Pieces of broken bangles, the heel of a boot and a piece of tape found near the bodies near some pool of blood and two buttons picked up on the 25th April were put in and marked Exhibit D.

Mr. Cooper considered the evidence placed before him proved a *prima facie* case against the accused as to causing the death of one of these Parsee ladies. There was no clear evidence before him to prove which this lady was. He proposed to frame two charges against the accused, charging him separately with the murder of each of these ladies. Of course it would be for the Clerk of the Crown to consider

the question and frame what charges he considered right.

The prisoner who was informed that a *prima facie* case had been made out against him said he did not wish to make any statement in this Court in regard to the evidence offered against him.

The Magistrate then charged the prisoner with murdering each of the Parsee ladies, Buchoobai and Pherozebai, on the 25th day of April, offences punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and committed him to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions at the High Court.

Mr. Cooper, in reply to the Government Solicitor, said he left the framing of the charges of attempt at murder or abetment to the consideration of the Clerk of the Crown.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon. Colonel Merewether presided in the absence of Sir Henry Morland, and there were also present :—Colonel Wilson, Mr. E. B. Carroll, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Harkissondass Narotamdass, A. M. Dharamsi, K. N. Kabrajee, Muljee B. Bharbhaya, and K. M. Shroff.

THE WATER AND HALALKHOR TAXES ON GODOWNS.

The memorandum, dated 26th ult., from the Commissioner reporting on letters from Mr. Sorabji S. Bengalli, C. I. E. and others with respect to the levy of water and halalkhar taxes on godowns, was further discussed. The following proposition was submitted :—"That in reply to his application Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalli, C. I. E. be informed that the question of liability has been determined by the Act, and it is for the Court to interpret the Act, and not for any Municipal authority. The Standing Committee have power in certain cases to modify a rate, but they have no power to cancel an obligation. Special cases can only be dealt with on their merits. The general rule hitherto has been, and it appears to be a sound one, in the case of business, and similar premises to exempt them from the halalkhor tax if people are not generally employed therein during the day, but otherwise to levy the tax."

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal took exception to the form of reply and remarked the Commissioner had said in his memorandum that one of the points had been decided by the High Court, and he (Mr. Javerilal) wanted to know whether that point had reference to the levying of the water-cess, or whether it was the other question raised in the reference made by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court to the High Court.

Mr. Muljí B. Bharbhaya considered that the petitioners should be informed that all premises, which had no cesspools, watercloseta, or other sanitary arrangements of that character, and the employes had access to none on other premises were exempt from the tax.

The Municipal Commissioner in reply said that under section 142, subsection 3 of the Act and section 248 subsection 2, he was apparently authorised to levy the halalkhor tax in the case of a house not possessing a privy if he had given specific direction that he did not intend to demand a privy. The attention of the High Court had been drawn to the apparent consequence of their decision under section 142 subsection 2 that the powers of the Commissioner under the following subsection would be rendered nugatory and their lordships declined to give any opinion until a concrete case was brought before them. Therefore, that point was still open to the powers of the Commissioner. In the case of properties such as were under discussion he had under the direction contemplated by the sections above referred to power to levy the tax. The point, however, was under reference to the Small Causes Court and would no doubt be ultimately decided by the High Court.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved as an amendment that the forwarding of a reply to the petitioners should be deferred until the other point mentioned by the Commissioner was decided by the High Court.

This course was adopted by the Committee.

ADDITIONAL WATER-SUPPLY FOR THE FORT AND COLABA.

On the motion of Mr. Mulji B. Bharbhaya seconded by Dr. Cowasji Hormasji, it was decided "That under the circumstances set forth by the Commissioner in his letter No. 5578, dated the 6th inst. and with a view of improving the water-supply of the Fort and Colaba, as soon as the Tansa water is delivered into Bombay, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment of an advance of Rs. 63,360 from available cash balances to meet the cost of laying 27in. and 24 in. main from Malabar Hill Reservoir to the Fron mouring and cost of extending large mains to various parts of the city, that the Corporation be also recommended to sanction the transfer of 1,000 27in. and 24in. mains originally intended to convey the Tansa water to the Bhandarwada Reservoir from the Tansa stock to the general stock water-works for laying as above between the Malabar Hill Reservoir and the Fort *via* Queen's-road."

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1891 is as follows :—Although the health of the city during this quarter has not been as favourable as in the preceding months, the mortality has been less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. Exclusive of still-born, 5,706 deaths were registered, being 764 more than in the preceding quarter, but 354 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year. The death-rate is equal to 28·17 on the approximate population of 1891. Examining the statistics according to place of birth, we find that 3,114 persons, including still-born, were born in Bombay, 2,859 were born out of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 67 persons could not be ascertained. The fever mortality is 254 more than in the last quarter, but 438 less than in the corresponding period of last year, and 48 less than the average of the preceding five years. Of the total deaths from fevers, 1,329 were referred to remittent fever, being 209 more than in the last quarter, and 350 less than in the corresponding months of last year. 207 were ascribed to simple continued fever, being 36 more than in the last quarter, but 73 less than in the corresponding period of last year. 86 were ascribed to ague, being 8 more than in the last quarter, but 11 less than in the corresponding period of last year. 2 were referred to enteric fever. In all, 1,624 deaths were ascribed to fevers. The mortality from small-pox is 14 more than in the last quarter, and 53 less than in the corresponding months of the past year. From measles 140 deaths were registered, being 114 more than in the preceding quarter, and 59 more than in the corresponding period of last year. The mortality from cholera is 2 less than in the last quarter, and 58 less than in the corresponding period of last year. There were 11 cases, of which 6 proved fatal. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were 310 more than in the last quarter, and 77 more than in the corresponding period of last year. 1,143 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the respiratory system ; of these 697 were ascribed to bronchitis, being 199 more than in the last quarter, and 86 more than in the corresponding quarter of last year. 286 were referred to pneumonia, being 101 more than in the last quarter, but 31 less than in the corresponding period of last year. From diseases of the digestive system, 461 deaths were registered, being 19 less than in the last quarter, and 70 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year. To diarrhœa 204 deaths were referred, being 19 less than in the last quarter, and 35 less than in the corresponding period last year. To dysentery 124 deaths were due, being 1 less than in the preceding quarter, and 9 less than in the corresponding period of last year. To all other diseases of the digestive system 133 deaths were referred, being 1 more than in the last quarter, but 26 less than in the corresponding period of last year. To affections of the nervous system 512 deaths were ascribed, being 22 more than in the last quarter, and 46 more than in the corresponding period of last year. The mortality from phthisis is 21 more than in the last quarter, but 25 less than in the corresponding period of last year. From diseases of the generative system, 61 deaths were registered, being 12 more than in the last quarter, and 2 more than in the corresponding period of last year. To diseases of the circulatory system, 40 deaths were referred, being 10 less than in the last quarter, and 12 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year. There were 40 deaths registered under the head of leprosy, being 20 more than in the last quarter, and 31 more than in the corresponding period of last year. After coming back from leave I had to remove a number of lepers from the Leper Dharamasala at Byculla. They were nearly all in states of loathsome putridity, and even loathsome to other lepers less offensive. I do not know any measure in recent years in Bombay which has received so much sympathy as the removal of lepers. From all classes we receive assistance and sympathy and information of poor lepers. One effect of the segregation of lepers is an improved registration of death causes ; and hence deaths from leprosy are now registered as being due to the true cause, instead of being referred as formerly so often to fever, exhaustion, and debility, or even to suicide. The organization of the Leper Hospital is excellent, and I have had little to do but to continue the excellent system I found adopted by Dr. Kirtikar and by Dr. Choksy. To the general affection, dropsy, 53 deaths were ascribed, being 29 more than in the last quarter, and 25 more than in the corresponding three months of last year. 16 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the urinary system, being 3 more than in the preceding quarter, and 3 more than in the corresponding period of last year. From diseases of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue, 18 deaths were registered, being 2 less than in the last quarter, and 5 less than in the corresponding period of last year. To diseases of the cutaneous system 4 deaths were referred. The number of premature births is 7 more than in the corresponding period of last year. Nine were registered. The deaths from old age and debility were 64 more than in the last quarter, but 14 less than in the corresponding period of last year. The deaths from accidents and violence amounted to 104, being 6 less than in the last quarter, but 15 more than in the corresponding period of last year. 19 deaths were ascribed to poisoning, being 8 more than in the corresponding period of last year. Of the deaths from poisoning, 6 were suicidal, 8 accidental, and 5 homicidal. The deaths from drowning were 6 more than in the last quarter, and 8 more than in the corresponding quarter of last year. 8 were suicidal and 10 accidental, and in three instances the circumstances under which death took place were not known. The rate of mortality of the chief races living in the city is shown below :—Hindus, 28·20 ; Hindus, low-caste, 35·99 ; Mussalmans, 35·81 ; Parsees, 18·60 ; Europeans, 16·45, per 1,000 of population. The infant mortality is 378 more than in the last quarter, and 155 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 2,445 children under 5 years of age died. The number of deaths under 1 year, was 1,568, being 277·08 per 1,000 ; under 2 years, 482, or 122·07 per 1,000 ; under 3 years, 225, or 63·88 per 1,000 ; under 4 years, 103, or 30·10 per 1,000 ; under 5 years, 67, or 17·23 per 1,000. At the burying and burning grounds of the city, 3,717 bodies were buried, 2,075 burnt, and 248 conveyed to the towers-of-silence. 3,543 living—1,808 male, 1,735 female—and 334 still-born births, were registered, being 659 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The proportion of males to females by the census of 1881 was 156·68 to 100 ; but assuming that there were 100 males to 100 females, the birth, rate would be equal to 27·49.

22nd May 1891. T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

The report was forwarded to the Corporation.

COAL-STACK FIRES AT BOMBAY.

The fire return being laid on the table, the Municipal Commissioner called attention to the frequency of fires in coal-stacks on the Port Trust land and other properties in Bombay. It was general, he said, in other places to ventilate the stacks by means of metal and other shafts, but apparently in Bombay that was not done. He had written to the Chairman of the Port Trust on the matter and to Messrs. Shepherd and Co., stating that he would not renew the licenses for stacking coal, unless measures were taken to prevent such fires. He also suggested that some charge should be made for the water used in extinguishing the fire, consideriug that the city was in need of all the water it had.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee asked if they were not bound to extinguish fires without making a charge for water.

The Municipal Commissioner replied that under certain circumstances charges could be made.

Mr. Carroll then suggested that it should be done at once.

The Commissioner said he would submit a report on the matter after receiving replies to his letters.

A LEASE TO THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Commissioner reported that he had leased to the Bombay Telephone Company for one year from the 1st April last the right to work the Municipal Exchange and to keep the connections, telephone wires, apparatus, instruments, fittings, &c., connected therewith, in good repair and efficient working order in Bombay for the sum of Rs. 8,400. The Commissioner said it was practically a renewal of the three years' agreement, which expired on the 31st March last. He had not made the lease for a longer term with the object of ascertaining whether terms more favourable to theCorporation could not be received

It was decided to record the letter.

The Committee after transacting other business adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Telang presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

RE DAMJEE RAMJEE SHROFF.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, acting Advocate-General, on behalf of certain creditors, moved absolute a rule *nisi* for want of prosecution, as nothing had been done by the insolvent since the filing of the schedule. The application was granted, the insolvent's petition being dismissed.

RE ESSAC CARSUM.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for a postponement of his client's examination for two months. The Hon. Mr. Lang, who appeared for the Official Assignee, offered no objection ; and his lordship granted the application.

RE FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE WADIA.

Mr. Jardine moved for a fortnight's adjournment of the argument of the rule *nisi*, granted in April last, on the ground that the Official Assignee, at whose instance the rule was granted, now offered no opposition. His lordship granted the application.

RE GOPALDAS KESHAVLAL.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia moved for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

RE NANA NARAYEN KOTHARE.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE BABOO BHAGA MAHIMWALLA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for six months' adjournment of the hearing of the matter, as his client had not been able to make up his schedule, his books having been in the office of the Official Assignee. Leave to amend the schedule was also applied for. The Hon. Mr. Lang, who appeared on the other side, offered no objection ; and his lordship granted the application.

RE GOOLAB HOOSEIN MEER JAN.

Mr. Starling, for a creditor, asked for a week's adjournment, on the ground that great difficulty had been experienced in getting the insolvent to complete his schedule, the amendments in which were received only on the 12th inst.

Mr. Jardine, for the insolvent, said his client was required to amend his schedule before the 13th inst., which he had done, so that there was no reason for the adjournment.

After some further discussion, his lordship adjourned the matter for a week.

RE DHUNJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE KHAN.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE ABDUL REHMAN MAPLA.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, a rule *nisi* granted on the 14th March last was made absolute.

RE ABDUL HUSSEIN MEYMOODIN KHAMBATTEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order, which was granted.

RE MANOCKJEE EDULJEE TODDYWALLA.

The insolvent applied for a postponement of the hearing for two months. Mr. Dhairyavan and Mr. Manker, who represented creditors, offered no opposition ; and the application was granted.

RE JAYSANSHA BIN HARISHA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order. It expired on the second Wednesday of this month, but as the court was closed at the time, the learned counsel now applied for a four months' extension. The insolvent had been assisting the Official Assignee in collecting the outstandings. His lordship granted an extension for two months only.

RE CAZEE MAHOMED SEEDIK BIN CAZEE AHMED POREBANDREE.

Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order till the hearing. The property which belonged to the insolvent was mortgaged, and he was in hopes that the sale proceeds would exceed his debts, and that with the surplus he should satisfy the claims of the creditors. The property had now been sold, but the amount realised was just sufficient to meet the claim of the mortgagee. Insolvent therefore wished to proceed with his insolvency. His lordship found that the insolvent had done nothing for a long time, and therefore refused him an extension of his interim order. Leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices was granted.

RE MORESHWAR RAGHUNATH NAVALKER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an adjournment of the hearing of the rule *nisi* and for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted an extension for a month, the rule being adjourned for that period.

RE DAMJEE MEGHJEE MUCCADUM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order. There were a large number of books to make up, and the accounts had just been completed. His lordship remarked that the insolvent had been idle for a long time ; and an extension of the interim order was therefore refused. Leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted :—Canjee Bhima and another ; Dawoodbhoy Achubhoy and others ; Rahimkhan Achukhan and others ; Thomas George Charter ; Luxmon Babajee ; Atmaram Raghoba Naik ; Thomas Belville Lynsdale ; and Tookaram Madhowjee Naik.

NEW HOLKAR COLLEGE AT INDORE.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, JUNE 15.

THE inaugural ceremony of the College at Indore, took place under the auspices of Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar, the Prime Minister of Indore, on the 10th inst., in the new Madressa Hall. Most members of the Durbar and the principal officers of the State were present. The proceedings were opened by the Minister addressing the audience. He said :—

"Gentlemen,—I am directed by his Highness the Maharaja Holkar to appear before you, this evening, to personally announce his Highness's order for the opening of a new College, at Indore, and to declare it open from this day. I am extremely grateful to his Highness the Maharaja ; and I consider myself singularly fortunate in thus being allowed to take the chief part in a ceremony, which is to usher into existence an important institution calculated to encourage the study of higher literature and science. This day will be long remembered as marking a new epoch in the history of the educational progress in this State. There is, perhaps, no department of State on which his Highness and his Government bestow so much care, and look forward to, with so much hope, as the Educational Department. (Cheers.) Hitherto the State has maintained a large and efficient High School, with much benefit to the State Public Service and to the people at large. This new College is an advanced step in furtherance of the same object. The alumni of the school are already occupying high posts in the State service. It would, perhaps, be invidious to mention names ; but I must mention the fact, in order that those who are familiar with those alumni, may understand whom I mean. The tradition established by the school will now be perpetuated in the College, by its students coming to fill similar offices of trust in this State and elsewhere, in the future. The College, I am happy to say, bids fair to have a good beginning so far as numbers go. Already, all the students that passed the last entrance examination from the High School have joined the College ; and it may fairly be hoped that as the intelligence of this ceremony gets abroad, students from other parts of the country and Central India especially will, ere long add to its strength. The College scheme is briefly this :—The College will have two departments: (1) Arts and (2) Technical Instruction ; and will be presided over by an Englishman, who is shortly expected from England. This gentleman will be the Director of State Education and Principal of the College, and will also hold the chair of English literature and history. The following chairs are provided :—(1) English literature ; (2) history and political economy ; (3) logic and moral philosophy ; (4) Sanskrit ; (5) Persian ; (6) mathematics ; and (7) natural science. In the beginning it is possible one professor may have to hold two or more chairs. The arrangements made at present, on this principle, are these :—Till the arrival of the principal, Mr. Bhide, B.A., the present Superintendent of State Education, whom you already know, will be the officiating principal and will teach English and mathematics. Mr. Bhide was educated in the Deccan College, Poona, where he was a student for three years and a Fellow for two years more. As a Fellow he taught English, history, and mathematics to the junior classes. I have no doubt he will guide the helm of the ship of the College in the same highly successful way in which he has steered the vessel of the school. (Cheers.) The next professor is Mr. P. N. Patankar, B. A., late of the New English School. He will be the Professor of Sanskrit. He was, I understand, an approved pupil of that eminent and distinguished Sanskritist, Dr. Bhandarkar, and carried away some college prizes in Sanskrit. Mr. Patankar will be assisted by two learned Shastris—(1) Mr. Ramanujacharya and (2) Mr. Harishastri Bhute—the former, a scholar of great repute, deeply versed in Nyaya, Alankar, and Vedant, and having more than fifteen years' experience in teaching ; the latter, a first-class grammarian and having still longer experience. The Sanskrit staff will be thus all that could be wished for. Mr. Azeezne Rahman Khan will be the Professor of Persian and Logic. He is a Master of Arts of the Calcutta University and took up Philosophy and Logic in the M. A. and B. A. Examinations. In the latter examination he passed with honors. It is particularly to be noted that he began his education in the Indore English Madressa, and also passed his entrance examination from it. He is very energetic and cannot fail to be of much use in the College. I particularly commend him, for his energy. He belongs, be it remembered to that class which is stigmatized as a backto the top of the ladder in education, and thus to have set an example to his caste-fellows. Mr. Bahiraw Prasad a B. A. from Bareilly, has been appointed to the chair of science. Though he is not known to me personally he is certified in high terms by those in whom we can place implicit confidence. I, therefore, strongly hope he will not fall short of the expectations formed of him. The technical branch will be under the management of Mr. Ezekiel, lately appointed superintendent of the State mills. He will unquestionably be the proper man in the proper place. He was for some years superintendent of the workshops in the College of Science, Poona, and the experience which he has gained there will be productive of immense good to the institution. There will be assistants under him, to be appointed hereafter. There will be a Library and a Laboratory attached to the College, and, I hope, that the students will largely avail themselves of both these useful accessories of the College. The College will teach up to the B. A. degree and will be affiliated to some University. An application for affiliation is under consideration, and will very shortly be made. In the technical branch instruction will be given in drawing, surveying, carpentry, carving in metal and printing. Its scope may be extended as the need for it arises. The most noteworthy feature of the College is that no fees will be levied from the students during the first few years, at least." Having set forth the above details of the College scheme, the Minister turned to its relations with the three existing Colleges in Central India. He remarked that the Rajkumar College being intended for a special purpose its interests could not conflict with the interests of the State College. The College at Ujjain, not aiming to go beyond F. A., was calculated to be a feeder rather than an impediment to it. Lastly, the Canadian Mission College at Indore would be only an honourable rival to the Holkar College ; an object for emulation not for envy. For, the good Christians at the head of it were so favourably inclined towards it that nothing but friendly co-operation and encouragement could be expected at their hands. Having regard to the population of Poona and the Deccan and the number of Colleges at that city, and contrasting them with the population of Indore and Central India, he hoped that the Holkar's College would have sufficiently vast scope of operation and that it would be in due course as great a blessing to Central India as the Fergusson College was to Maharashtra. The Minister explained that it was the especial desire of his Highness the Maharaja that his College should be unrestricted and unfettered in the extent of its usefulness. The greater the extension, the more welcome would that extension be to his Highness. He had thrown the College door open to anybody, no matter where he came from, no matter, to what caste or creed he belonged. Any person fit as to age, intellectual qualifications, and moral character, who chose to enter it was welcome to receive free instruction. He next urged the necessity of strict supervision being exercised over the moral character of students. He said he did not believe in intellectual attainments without sound moral training. The former without the latter, was like a structure without a foundation or a riding horse without a rein. Mr. Bedarkar next turned to the question of female education. He said he considered what had been done as only half done. The other half of the duty remained unperformed or only inadequately performed. Mr. Bedarkar laid great stress on the absolute necessity of giving fitting and adequate education to females. Man and woman together made a whole. Each was imperfect without the other ; and a perfect whole was impossible unless each part was properly fitted to unite with the other harmoniously. He said he did not mean that man and woman should be taught the same things or educated in the same way throughout. He thought after a certain stage had been reached, a bifurcation was proper and should be made. He expressed a hope that before long he would be able to devote attention to the advancement of female education and raise it to that stage at which it might become a fitting counterpart of male education. Happily styling education the true philosopher's stone he earnestly exhorted the students to make the best of their opportunity, to come into close contact with that stone and drink to the full the cup of knowledge which his Highness the Maharaja Holkar had thoughtfully and generously placed within their reach, and always remember with loyalty and gratitude the good which was done for them. Mr. Bedarkar concluded by declaring the College open and praying that God might grant it a career of long continued usefulness and prosperity.

Mr. Bedarkar gave the entire credit to his Highness the Maharaja Holkar. Alluding to the want of a separate building for the College, he said the matter gave him no anxiety whatever ; They would get a local habitation for the College as surely as they had got the name ; for the Holkar who gave that name was Maharaja Shivaji Rao.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A RUMOUR, which needs confirmation, has reached the authorities through Gilgit that Mr. Leonard, the well-known sportsman, has been killed by the Hunzas while coming down from Kashgur.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda has applied for the services of Mr. Foote, of the Geological Department, for a year when he retires from the service of the Government of India, for the purpose of investigating the mineral treasures of the Baroda State.

FROM the 1st proximo the rent money-order system, which has proved so successful in other Provinces, is to be introduced into all the districts of Bengal in which the Bengal Tenancy Act is in force.

MR. H. H. RISLEY, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed a Trustee of the Indian Museum at Calcutta.

SIR CHARLES H. T. CROSTHWAITE rejoins the Council in August, his health being in a satisfactory state.

BOTH at Kodaikanal and Ootacamund protests are being circulated for signature in connection with Lady Dormer's ball at Ootacamund, solely on the alleged grounds of Christianity having been shocked by the famous Lancers. At Kodaikanal one indignant gentleman, to whom the protest was submitted for signature, appears to have torn the document in pieces and scattered it to the four winds.

A very sad case of death from sheer want and starvation occurred at Multan the other day in the person of an English mechanic out of work and travelling in search of employment. The poor fellow seems to have travelled all the way from Howrah, near Calcutta, to Multan without a morsel of food in this very hot and trying weather. Feeling quite exhausted, when he reached Multan he asked leave to wait for the next train, and go on by it to Quetta, where he hoped for employment at the Khojak works. He crawled as far as the waiting room, laid down on the couch, and when next called for the train was found dead.

A FALSE impression seems to have got abroad that the Tongal General was reprieved only in order that he may give evidence at the trial of the Regent of Manipur, writes a contemporary. This is absolutely incorrect. The Government of India cannot give their decision in his case until the papers containing the official report of the trial reach Simla.

THE Registrar-General reports that the deaths in London primarily attributed to influenza rose to 319 the week before the mail left, and in addition to these there were sixty cases in which influenza was certified to have occurred in the course of other diseases. During the week 2,378 births and 2,235 deaths were registered in the metropolis. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 341 below, and the deaths 642 above the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years.

THE Coimbatore *Crescent* writes :—"Mr. A. Sabapathi Moodelliar Avergal, Chairman of the Bellary Municipality, arrived at our Town last week and was received at the Railway Station by our Municipal Chairman and many of our friends. He, in addition to his several exertions towards the improvement of our countries, has promised to present Rs. 100 to any Hindu who *wishes to marry* a widow. In Coimbatore there is a young beautiful learned widow, born in Tondamandala Vellala caste, who has determined to get herself re-married. Those who are willing to accept the offer should be of the same caste, young and learned, and may apply to the Editor of the *Crescent* Press, Coimbatore. A present of Rs. 100 will be given to him who accepts the offer."

temporary's correspondent had with Major Grant, V. C., in Madras, the latter spoke of his appreciation of the kindness of the people of Pokoko and the members of the Rangoon Club who had noticed him on his way through. He spoke in enthusiastic terms of the conduct of the men who fought under him. His wounds are getting well, and he hopes to be quite himself again after a few weeks on the Nilgiris.

A DALZIEL despatch from Boston says much amusement, and not a little indignation, has been occasioned there by the arrest of a prominent citizen and his wife for being guilty of violating the ordinance against kissing in the street. The couple have not long been married, and, happening to meet in the street after a few days' separation, they saluted each other with a kiss. By this act they brought themselves under one of the old Puritan Blue Laws, which has never been repealed, for the promotion of becoming behaviour. There is a simillar law in ths Statute Book of Massachusetts against smoking in the streets, but that law is never put in force.

A GREETING somewhat out of the common was accorded to His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi Smith on the occasion of his opening the Agricultural Show held at Malacca lately. As His Excellency passed through the show, his attention was drawn to "a large, handsome and richly caparisoned white Bull." To the delight of the Asiatics, we are informed, the animal, on presentation, knelt and bowed its head till its forehead nearly touched the ground.

MR. J. G. SWIFT MACNEILL writes to the *Globe* to complain that it recently accused Mr. Cecil Rhodes of being able to drink a bottle of Chartreuse at a sitting. Mr. Swift MacNeill states that the Cape Premier's method of life, "so far from being an approach to vulgar self-indulgence, is marked by a Spartan simplicity." Says our contemporary, "We never charged Mr. Rhodes with the one characteristic, and we never doubted his possession of the other. Perhaps he takes his Chartreuse as Falstaff took his sack, 'simple of itself,' and sticks to that and nothing else. That would, surely, be Spartan (or shall we say Carthusian ?) simplicity. Any how we never dreamed of blaming Mr. Rhodes. On the contrary, we distinctly said that the man who drinks a bottle of Chartreuse at a sitting must have a good deal in him. We see no reason to modify that opinion."

MR. W. G. WILLS, the dramatic author, is engaged writting a play for Ellen Terry. Mr. Wills is over sixty years of age, and in appearance not unlike the portraits of Shakespere. He is extremely genial, good-natured, and very Irish. He is a cousin of Lord Plunket. His father was an Irish clergyman, who was considered eccentric, for he kept in his library not the proverbial pig, but a young calf. Mr. Wills is a painter as well as a dramatist, and has written several novels.

THE *Pioneer's* Calcutta correspondent, writing on the Gold Mining Stock, says :—The market has been excited by large sales of Sonapet shares, reported to have been made by people connected with the managing agents' office, and the value of these shares has consequently fluctuated very considerably. At the commencement of the week Sonapets with founders' shares were worth Rs. 1-15 to Rs. 1-14, but the large sales referred to above have forced them down to Rs. 1-9, which represents a fall of about 19 per cent. ; the ordinary shares have been done as low as Rs. 1-2. In other gold shares there has not been much doing. Bengal Gold and Silver sold at from 10½ to 11½ annas and later at 9¾ annas ; Pat Pat Rs. 1-5-6 and Rs. 1-5, and Western Patkooms at 9, 7¾ and 8½ annas.

MR. D'OYLY CARTE has found a baritone in the person of Mr. Arthur Seaton, a well-known Dublin amateur. This clever young Irishman, who is studying the part of the Templar in "Ivanhoe" —presumably for a provincial tour—bids fair to make a great name. He is the nephew of Mr. Thomas Esrly, one of the founders of the Dublin Musical Society, and his success as an amateur in Dublin was the cause of his taking to the stage as a profession, first studying at the Regio Conservatore del Musica, at Milan, where his teachers expressed the highest opinion of his voice and dramatic aptitude.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS ON MUSKETRY PRACTICE.

ON Saturday Lady Roberts distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the Simla Rifle meeting at Annandale. The Commander-in-Chief, in addressing those present, said :—

Soldiers and Volunteers,—As an enthusiast on the subject of musketry, I am glad to have this opportunity of saying a few words to you. My brother, and I think I may almost say sister, enthusiasts, whom I see before me, this is the sixth occasion on which I have had the honour of addressing the competitors at the Simla meeting, and by this time I think you must all have realised the peculiarly high estimation in which I hold both corps and individuals whose shooting is above the average. So frequently have I insisted upon the paramount importance of this branch of a soldier's education, that I fear my speeches on this subject must be becoming monotonous, and yet, as a soldier myself, having the efficiency of our army at heart, I must say I feel more than ever bound to repeat my exhortations—not that the army has in any way failed to respond to them ; on the contrary, the advance in the Indian standard of shooting during the last few years has been most satisfactory—but because, great as has been the progress made, the many new inventions and improvements, as well as the ever-increasing necessity for being prepared to meet our foes on equal terms, call for more vigorous and determined efforts in the future. Smokeless powder, which is even now being used in some of the Continental armies, will, no doubt, shortly be introduced into our own army, and must tell greatly in favour of the skilled marksman, as compared to a man who appears to regard his rifle merely as an instrument intended for the production of noise and smoke. Depend upon it, the faster armaments are developed by science, the greater will be the advantages we shall gain from our increased proficiency. (Applause.) It is extremely interesing to note the remarkable alterations which the change from the musket to the rifle has necessitated in our system of musketry instruction, and to study the very different conditions under which we could hope to win battles in the present day, compared to those under which some of our most celebrated victories were won, even at quite recent periods. Thus, according to Gassendie, a general who took part in the wars of the French Revolution and the First Empire, it required 3,000 rounds of infantry fire to kill or wound an enemy ; whilst Decker, a famous Prussian general, estimated that not less than 10,000 cartridges were expended for every enemy killed or wounded. So imperfect was the old musket that it was commonly believed that if a soldier armed with it were placed at the bottom of Ludgate Hill, the chances would be 500 to 1 against his hitting St. Paul's Cathedral, and it was calculated that the probability of a man so armed hitting another 500 yards off would be in the ratio of one farthing to the national debt, which at that time amounted to £300,000,000. Then in a manual for the guidance of soldiers, who had no better weapon to fight with than the famous Brown Bess, at such battles as Fuentes D'Onoro, Salamanca, Vittoria and Waterloo, it is laid down that aim should be taken at 130 feet above the object, at 600 yards distance ; and there is recorded an instance of a distinguished officer of those days volunteering to serve as a target throughout the day to a man armed with the old musket, provided the distance was not less than 300 yards and that a correct aim was invariably taken. (Laughter and applause.) At the battles I have named, Brown Bess was on the whole as good as the weapons with which our enemies were armed. In the Crimea, however, we had a superior weapon to the Russians, and it is instructive to compare the results under these different conditions. At Vittoria, fought on the 21st June 1813, the allies (British and Portuguese) numbered 60,000, and the French 70,000, of whom 6,000 were killed and wounded. The allies are reported to have fired 3,675,000 rounds, and, therefore, allowing for the casualties caused by cavalry and artillery, the effective shots may be taken at about one in 800, a result regarded, in those days, as much above the average. Matters improved considerably in this respect with the invention of the rifle. At the commencement of the Crimean war the Russians were entirely, and the French partly, armed with smooth-bores, while the English used rifles. At Inkerman, fought on the 5th November, 1854, the Russians numbered between 40,000 and 50,000, the allies (French and English) 16,000. Of the former nearly 13,000 were killed or wounded ; of the latter about 3,000. The Russians fired 4,500,000 rounds, or less than one in 1,500 took effect, whilst the allies accounted for about one in 80. The difference between one in 800 at Vittoria, and one in 80 at Inkerman, expresses, I believe, with fair accuracy, the difference in the effective value between smooth-bore muskets and the early issues of the military rifle. The further impetus given to the power of infantry by the introduction of breech-loaders, was no less marked, and was exemplified by the Prussian victories in 1866, just as that nation in the same manner under Frederick the Great reaped the advantage of being the first to use iron ramrods, which enabled his troops at the battle of Mollwitz, fought on the 10th April in 1741, to fire three shots in the minute more than their antagonists. What the new rifle is going to do for us, it is premature to say ; but meanwhile we have in the Martini-Henry a wonderfully good weapon, as so many of you have shown during this meeting. We must, however, be careful not to run away with the idea that either the Martini-Henry, the magazine rifle, smokeless powder, or anything else, will benefit us so long as they are not intelligently used. Once soldiers have been thoroughly trained to avail themselves of its advantages a superior armament will tell greatly in favour of the side which possesses it. But we must remember that whatever change may be made in rifles, the armaments of all civilised nations are certain to become eventually almost as uniform as they were in the days of Brown Bess. The rivalry of nations is so great, and the news of a fresh invention flies so fast, that it is extremely improbable any great power would now-a-days permit itself to be surprised in the possession of an inferior armament. Therefore, as in days gone by, we can only expect to win our battles by superiority of training and discipline. By means of the first we are enabled to obtain the full power of our weapon ; by means of the second our leaders will be able to make the most of those fighting qualities which are latent in nearly every Britisher and in many of the races of India. (Applause.) Marshal Marmont said : 'A battle is decided, after all, not by the number of men killed, but by the number frightened. If you learn to use your rifle with effect, you will frighten your enemies more than they can frighten you ; you will gain that confidence in yourself which will keep you steady and cool in action, and enable you to carry out intelligently the orders you receive ; and I do not think that any enemy will find it easy to beat you. (Applause.) One of the best means of becoming a proficient in rifle-shooting is to work up and take part in rifle meetings ; and I am very pleased that this, the sixth, annual meeting at Simla has, proved so successful. I beg to thank all concerned for the trouble they have taken to produce this satisfactory result, and I hope that next year we may have as good shooting and be equally fortunate in weather." (Loud applause.)

At the conclusion of the speech, three cheers were given for Lady Roberts.

SAYS the *Financial News* :—In his inaugural address to the members of the Co-operative Congress, Mr. Acland was fain to admit that while co-operative stores occasionally flourish, true co-operation is as great a failure as ever. It is convenient for many people to club together, and so obtain their commodities at lower prices than the small retail dealer is able to charge—that is the co-operation of the stores ; but, so far as real co-operation is concerned, it still appears that while workmen are willing enough to share profits, they are unwilling or probably unable, to share losses, and here the indispensable capitalist steps in.

M. RENAN'S third volume of his "History of Israel" has been interdicted by the Congregation of the Index. A Paris correspondent says : M. Renan is rather glad of the news. The class of readers who will obey the Index, M. Renan says, are not on the whole fond of intellectual excitement. Priests will read his book and be able to answer it, and those Voltairians who have not yet read the story of the Israelites will be sure now to do so because the Index has forbidden it. Nearly all M. Renan's works are prohibited. The sale of translations in Great Britain and America, where Irish Catholics are numerous and a good many of them wealthy, may, he thinks, perhaps suffer, unless, indeed, the curiosity of Protestants be stimulated by the prohibition. M. Renan is busy at a fourth volume of the "History of Israel." The rheumatic attacks from which he suffers do not interfere much with his work. His health has latterly been, however, a good deal tried by a sharp attack of influenza.

LABORS about the house done by SAPOLIO are like good sermons, short and sweet. SAPOLIO is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes, except the Laundry. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

THE following memorial has been addressed to Mr. George Cotton, President of the Municipal Corporation:—

Sir,—We, the undersigned proprietors and ratepayers of the city of Bombay, beg to submit the following remarks on the draft building by-laws which are intended to be applied to the portion of the city already built upon as well as to the non-built up portion of the city.

We beg to lay these remarks now before you so that before the Corporation finally considers and adopts those by-laws, the following will have their careful consideration. The following are the objections amongst several others which may well be taken and be maturaly considered, so that much of the prospective inconvenience very likely to arise may be avoided.

Before we state our objections to the by-laws in 'seriatim' we express our firm conviction to the Corporation that unless the experience of European and native experts, as well as that of the house-owners, is availed of by the Corporation, the proposed building by-laws will be failure, and a great hardship will be entailed on the house-owners. The Corporation will, therefore, call upon the native experts to state their views on these by-laws, and to pay due attention to the following objections to the proposed by-laws :—

The 32nd by-law is almost a 'verbatim' copy of the sub-section (e) of the section 343 of the new Municipal

SPORTING NOTES.

I HAVE had painful experience of bad weather at race meetings for over half a century, says "Pavo," but cannot recall a worse Derby Day than the present, which quite cast into the shade such memorable anniversaries as Sir Bevys's, Macaronie's, Ellington's, Daniel O'Rourke's and The Fling Dutchman's "drenchers," when the ground was "up to their knees and hooks." How many of you have seen the new Aunt Sally? I hadn't until Derby Day. Instead of the effigy of wood and rags, there is a live Whitechapel "nigger's" head, popped through a hole in a panel, which you try to hit with tennis balls. Space is allowed for him to move his head about and I would lay 3 to 1 against the thrower every time. With the rain increasing in violence the exodus became so general after the Derby that the fly-drivers became most extortionate in their demands; in many instances a sovereign being charged to the Downs Station, only a quarter of a mile off, and two sovereigns to the South-Western station.

A speculator who was in the Martenhurst secret took £150 to £1 about placing the first three, and did it. You never know your luck. He had in addition £66 to £1 about the winner, taken months ago. "Old Foots, indeed!" snorted an esteemed dramatist, as he tumbled for the third time on his knees in endeavoring to get up the muddy and sloppy approaches to the Downs. "It will be old hats and old coats and trousers as well to-morrow." The Stanley Stakes saw Scarborough suffer his second defeat, and he could only finish third to The Smew and Rioter. His defeat was not satisfactory, however, as until Rioter carried him across the course opposite the stand both looked like beating the Duke of Portland's filly, who stood still when opposed at Manchester to Lady Hermit and Master of the Horse.

No Derby winner during the last 50 years ever met with a more enthusiastic reception than Common, even on a fine day, and the cheering was prolonged for several minutes, regardless of the torrential rain in the midst of which Lord Alington and Sir Frederick Johnstone, the winners' joint owners and breeders, accompanied the hero on his return to the weighing-room enclosure where they came in for the usual congratulations from the Prince of Wales and their extensive circle of fashionable friends and acquaintances. John Osborne, the rider of FitzSimon, could not have been in a worse plight after the Derby if he had fallen into a ditch.

Readers of Milton will be familiar with the name Sabrina, who won the Epsom Plate. For in "Comus" we are told Sabrina is the daughter of Locrine "that had the sceptre from his father Brute" and was living in concubinage with Estrildes. His Queen Gwendolen vowing vengeance against Estrildes and her daughter, gathered an army together and overthrew Locrine by the river Shire. Sabrina fled and jumped into the river. Nereus took pity on her, and made her "goddess of the Severn," which is poetically called Sabrina. The success of Sabrina was as great a surprise as when Ordovix landed the same colors a few years ago and only last week she was beaten some distance in the Beaufort Handicap at Manchester.

Her win "skinned the lamb" for most of the ring at the profitable price of 25 to 1, albeit one bookmaker laid 2,500 to 100 to Mr. George Haughton on the latter offering to take that bet that "nobody gave him a loser," which he subsequently supplemented with 500 to 15 from another quarter. Sabrina got much the best of a very straggling start. High Commissioner looked like proving troublesome until he began to hang to the left and defied all Morny Cannon's efforts to keep him straight. It was a case of "hare before hounds" all the way.

After the race there was a sort of argument in the Paddock between R. Sherwood, the trainer of High Commissioner, and the jockey, M. Cannon, which led to an interview with the Stewards. But there was really no cause for grumbling, as Cannon's stirrup leather broke, and the whole affair amounted to a storm in a tea-cup.

The Duke of Portland has turned Press censor. In writing to compliment "Beacon" on his new paper, his Grace says:—"You say you intend to also make it a 'record of racing.' I hope, if this is the case, you will confine the information given to accurate accounts of the different races, and not descend to what nearly all the other sporting papers of the day have come to, *i.e.*, purveyors of idle gossip and revelations of touts."

Purveyors of idle gossip, I reckon! Observes the *Globe's* man. Had it not been for the purveyors, &c., do you think the recent Turf inquiry would ever have taken place? We all know from the private letter written by the Duke of Portland some years ago to Lord Durham what his grace's opinion about all jockeys was, and I would like now to ask, have we to thank him for assisting in the recent inquiry?

Revelations of touts, indeed! He continues. What but the revelations of touts made me give Ayrshire, Donovan, and St. Simon to win the very first races they ran for. Would the Duke of Portland allow an owner to get 100 to 8 about an even money chance? I would not; and I know of no more unsportsmanlike transaction than that of the owner who tries to do this. The Duke of Portland does not gamble, so he of all others ought to see the force of this argument. It is a sport that we are all engaged in, and owners should be made to bear this fact in mind as well as other people.

A gentleman sends a sporting correspondent a nice little story about a race of last year, but he does not mention names. It seems that a gentleman was backing a horse of his own to win a big sum, when a man came to him and said, "Excuse me, sir, you are backing your horse, but he won't win." The owner replied, "Oh, won't he; what will, then?" The answer came, "I can't tell you; but whatever So-and-So, who is your jockey's commissioner, backs, will win." The owner had full confidence in his jockey. He had, however, the curiosity to follow the commissioner and see what he did back, and sure enough his selected rolled in. This sort of thing happened again and again with other horses.

It is not altogether improbable that we should never have heard much of Epsom Downs had not a herdsman, crossing the breezy uplands, become curious to know why his cattle would not slake their thirst at a certain spring. He tasted, and discovered, and for some years after that local medicine men recommended Epsom waters, outwardly applied, as a remedy against distemper, the brokers, and earthquakes.

Nell Gwynne was amongst the fashionable visitors to this subsequently popular locality, and, they say, used to salt her favorites where bookies now paper somebody else's. The house in Church-st., in which she used to reside, was until last spring, in the occupation of Holt, the trainer, and has since been taken by Thornton, the cross-country rider.

High Havens, who in his clothes and on Newmarket Heath, is a stone better animal than when stripped, like Le Nord, was tried on Saturday, 23rd ult., superior to Heaume, Bumptious, Modele, and Haute Saone. As this is not the first time he has proved the better of the thin-tailed son of Brag over a distance of ground, we may conclude that the latter's two years old form has not been retained, nor is there any encouragement to befriend Haute Saone for the Oaks on Friday.

The Austrian Derby resulted in a big surprise, Baron Uechtrit's Achilles, an outsider, winning by three lengths. The persons who backed this horse on the totalisator system of betting received 230 florins for a stake of five florins. To complete the surprise, the two favorities, Peter, a German horse, and Giesshubler, came in last in a field of ten, while two other outsiders Baron Springer's Dragomier and Herr Schindler's Crossbow, were second and third respectively.

Since the institution of the Whitsuntide Plate in 1882, it has been won by few horses who have made much stir in after life, if we except Signorina and Chitabob, the last-mentioned of whom gave way in training. It says something for the stability of racing to notice in the lists of shareholders in racecourse companies to be perused at Somerset House that a large proportion of the holders of stock are newspaper proprietors, jockeys, and trainers.

It has been officially notified that, lengthy as the searching investigation into the prevailing turf scandals has been by the Stewards of the Jockey Club, it is very far from finished; and in all likelihood similar notices to those recently served may be issued to others during the months of June and July. I must say I thought two or three names had been overlooked.

A prettier filly of her size than "Miss Preston" has not been stripped this season. She does equal credit to both Prestonpans and Woodroof, her sire and dam; and it is unlucky for Mr. Waring, her breeder, that there is no relative to her amongst the Beenham House yearlings to be sold at Ascot.

Peter Price, who trains Fleetfoot, the winner of the ...mere Welter, is the oldest trainer at Newmarket. ...seen some 77 years come and go.

NOTICES.

CASCARADYNE The New Fruit.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—"We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily."—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.

THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.

Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c. Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate
PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.
The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.
T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.
All the above Sold all over India by the leading Chemists, or by
T. O. SANDELL, (*Sole Proprietor*),
WEST KENSINGTON, LONDON.

WEAK AND LANGUID
...eakings, so prevalent in tropical countries, may be speedily overcome by wearing
HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.
Doctors recommend it as positively the only *bona fide* reliable means for the self-application of mild continuous current Electricity. It is cool and comfortable to wear, produces no shock, and acts like a tonic in the cure of Nervous Exhaustion, Mental Depression, Impaired Vitality, Nervous Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Rheumatic Affections, Kidney Disorders, Lung Ailments, &c. *Vide* Thousands of Testimonials. This world-famed Belt is also a safeguard against Cholera, Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other disorders specially incidental to tropical climates. Descriptive Pamphlet, *Curative Electricity*, sent to any address free on application.
MR. C. B. HARNESS, *Consulting Electrician* (President of the British Assn. of Medical Electricians), THE MEDICAL BATTERY Co., Ltd.,
52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in World.
Advice by correspondence free of charge.

Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,
Do not be induced to accept *any* other ONLY MOLLER'S ever took 20 Prizes.
Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.
Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."
Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.
MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I now from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.
May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.
HAY'S HOP ALE

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.
Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.
It is the most Appeting Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—
"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop-oma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*
Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.
W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essnce of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messna Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.
Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."
London Globe.
THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.

We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*
SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.
THE WAVERLEY PEN.

"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*
THE FLYING "J" PEN.
Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.
2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

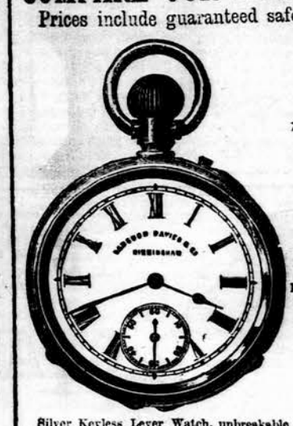
BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,
ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.
Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated
EMERY DISCS.
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
For Engineers, Macninists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
PRIZE MEDALS:
Amsterdam, 1883; International Inventions (London), 1885.

Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.
PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be sure that the coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything sold as Cocoa only, claims at once that it is not pure.

COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH THOSE CHARGED IN INDIA.
Prices include guaranteed safe and free delivery to any part of India or Burmah.
A FEW OF OUR SPECIALITIES IN JEWELLERY.



Silver Keyless Lever Watch, unbreakable Crystal Glass, extra Jewelled and Patent Lever Escapement, Gents' size, £2 12s. 6d.
SILVER ALBERTS.
Ladies', 5s. 3d.; Gents', Fancy Patterns, 6s.
Write at once for our splendidly illustrated Catalogue, containing 1,000 designs and prices of every description of Watches and Jewellery. Post free.
BIRMINGHAM SUPPLIES THE WORLD WITH JEWELLERY.

No.662.—Solid Gold Gents' Signet Ring, 15-carat, with two Initials engraved on Stone for Seal, £2 7s. 6d. Crests or Monograms, 7s. 6d. extra.

No. 23.—Diamond Ring, Gents', single Stone, set in 18-carat Gold, splendid value, £1 14s. to £5.

No. 61.—Diamond Ring, Ladies', 3 Stones set in 15-carat Gold, Wonderful value, £2 5s.; £4 10s. and £5 10s.

No. 136.—Gold Keeper Ring, 18-carat, £1 13s., Basket pattern.

9-carat Gold Links, 20s. per Double Pair. 15-carat Gold Links, £1 14s. per Double Pair.

No. 392.—Two fine Rubies, one real Diamond, set in 18-carat Gold, £3 5s.

No. 557.—15-carat Gold Brooch, 18s. 6d.

No. 1,168.—Gipsy Ring, one Ruby, two Pearls, set in 9-carat Gold, 10s. 6d.

No. 904.—Gold Keeper Ring, 3s.

EARRINGS. No. 536.—Dead Gold, 9s. per Pair.

EARRINGS. No. 43.—Imitation Diamonds, of best quality, set in Gold, 6s. 6d. per pair.

J. C. LANGDON DAVIES & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers.

BROWN'S "SATIN POLISH."

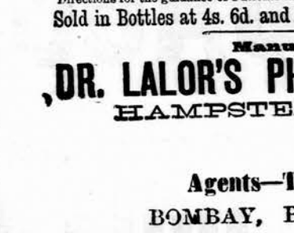
FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c. the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists & Storekeepers throughout India.

Dr. Lalor's Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE is Registered under the Trade Marks Act for the INDIAN EMPIRE, and attested by the Seal of the Registrar Calcutta.

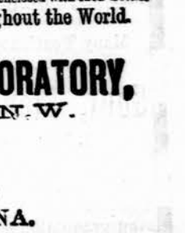
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.
IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.
The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood [illegible] Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate [illegible] Muscles. Its energising effects are felt from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been a stranger, accustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
is the only Medicine of the Kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.
BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.
THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.
Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

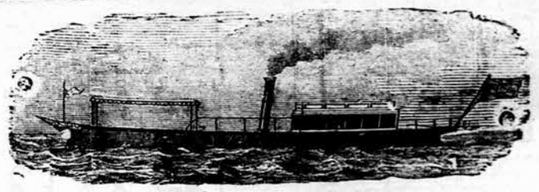
CANVAS HOSE PIPING.



The "Union" brand is guaranteed to stand 400 lbs. pressure per square inch.
Made specially from long Irish Flax for the use of Fire Brigades, Mills, Railways, Ships, &c., and for use in tropical climates.
It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.
Extensively used by various Departments in H. M.'s Government.
None Genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.
REGISTERED.



TRADE MARK.
Sole Agents for India:
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—
JOHN MORRIS & SONS, REGENT WORKS, MANCHESTER.



YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for River navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD
YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for Nile Expedition.

Digitized by the British Library as part of the Colonial Newspapers project on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **80 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.
The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.
Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Sole Agents, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.
(GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK — VÉRITABLES)

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Cº; Bombay: Kemp & Cº; Calcutta: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel**, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

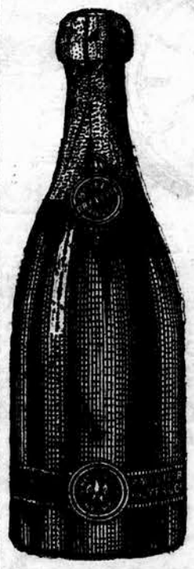
Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents, H. BALLANTINE & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA — The Best and Purest COCOA

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.



BINET'S
DRY ELITE
CHAMPAGNE.

This really excellent Wine is in increasing demand everywhere. It has but once to be tried to be always afterwards ordered.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Rs. 66 per dozen Quarts.
Rs. 69 per 2 dozen Pints.

Sample bottle sent per V. P. P. free of Railway freight.

BAHADUR CIGARS

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
Bahadur Princessas	Bahadur No. 2.
Bahadur Manillas	Bahadur No. 3.

BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.
To be obtained of all respectable dealers and of
D. MACROPOLO, Medows Street, Bombay.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors
McDOWELL & CO.
MADRAS.
BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD, AND COORG.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND
LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

HGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.
London, Pas, Boston, Philadelphia, Santiago, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap
FOR TOILET & NURSERY.
Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.
REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.

FAIR WHITE HANDS
BRIGHT CLEAR COMPLEXION
SOFT HEALTHFUL SKIN

Prof. Sir R. ERAMUS WILSON, F.R.S. *(Late President Royal College of Surgeons, England)*
"PEARS' SOAP is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, "and one of the most refreshing and agreeable balms for the skin."
REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of

SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL
GARDEN-GROWN TOBACCOS.

These Tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no Cigars have ever been made that can equal the

"STANLEY CIGARS."

THEY ARE
THE FINEST IN INDIA.
The most delicious made,
A REAL LUXURY.

This is not an empty boast, as you will find by experience. Ask your Tobacconist for a box and you will be surprised to find that such good Cigars can be manufactured in India.

They are made in Two Sizes.

No. 1 per box of 100, Rs. 4 0
„ 2 „ „ 100 „ 3 8

Smoke no others.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

STANLEY CIGARS

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
GUILDFORD STREET, YORK ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.
See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W. Established 1829.
SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay; and all Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., in India.

Stephens Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878 — JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS — SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

PIESSE & LUBIN, PERFUMERY FACTORS, 2 New Bond Street London
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
TRY THEM. Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.
GEORGE EADE,
Sole Proprietor,
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S CORSET
Glove-fitting
Trade Mark.
"D"
FITS LIKE A GLOVE
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
Approved by the whole polite world.
ANNUAL SALE OVER ONE MILLION PAIRS.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
NINE FIRST MEDALS.
Manufacturers:
W. S. THOMSON & CO., LIMITED, LONDON.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Apollo Road, Bombay
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.